

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Eccliaetical Affairs.

"THUS FAR, BUT NO FARTHER."

SUCH, it seems to us, is the compendious expression which most truly denotes the advice offered to the clergy of the Church of England by Mr. Gladstone in his late ecclesiastical essay. "As you are," is his word of entreaty. A step further, whether in advance or in retreat, will be dangerous. "Pile arms," at least for the present. Be content with such things as you have. Seek what you want by persuasive and moral methods, rather than by those which are legal and coercive. Good advice this, and perfectly sound, to those who have not already irretrievably committed themselves. But it is to be observed that it is not permitted to men, either in regard to political or to ecclesiastical conduct, to cut off the entail of the forces previously employed or of the consequences really aimed at, whenever peril is scented, or immediate convenience may dictate. A machine in full motion cannot be stopped in an instant without the possibility of being shattered to pieces by the force which is upon it. Mr. Gladstone appears to us, for purposes most conscientiously conceived, and with motives of the straight form and character of which he has no present doubt, to have shut his eyes to several of the most important conditions of the problem which he has undertaken to solve—to such an extent, indeed, that his interposition in the affairs of the Church of England cannot be successful, because the counsel which he suggests is utterly impracticable.

Mr. Gladstone, it may be necessary to recall to the reader's notice, builds his counsel upon maxims which, good as they are, have been uniformly set at naught in the organisation of the Church Establishment. Doubtless, it is quite possible in imagination to separate between what is called the Church of England, and the position of that institution as established by law. But in dealing with the Church and Church parties with the hope of preventing disruption and disestablishment, Mr. Gladstone was bound to take into his account the circumstances under and by which the present privileged position of the Church of England was originally acquired, and up to the present moment has been maintained. To a large extent, her predominance has been ensured to her by laws carrying within themselves disabling or penal consequences to those who declined to join her communion. Such laws, it is true,

were restrictive upon her own liberty of action as well as punitive in regard to the freedom of Dissenters. She has had all the temporal advantage which legal exclusiveness could give her, restrained and ultimately softened by the more enlightened and milder temper of the times, which, it cannot but be remembered, she did nothing whatever to cherish. She now begins to feel the galling effects of law upon her own freedom; nay, according to Mr. Gladstone, to be conscious of the degradation which she suffers in being restrained in that liberty of movement which has been won by religious communities outside her pale. The maxims of conduct which would be suitable to free denominations, and would be suitable to her if she were free, do not apply. It is all very well to advise her children not to go to law one with another, but the real fact of the case is that all the inhabitants of the realm are her children, and that the sole basis upon which her privilege of supremacy rests is the law of the land. She is bound to abide by law in dishonour as well as in honour, in evil report as well as in good report. It is strange advice to give her to kick from under her the ladder by which she has climbed to her pre-eminence; and, however it may suit her present convenience, it is advice which cannot be justified by large considerations of justice to all, or of truth to the world, at any and every hazard.

Then, again, the "thus-far-and-no-farther" policy violates what we should call equitable principles in another direction. Nobody, we think, can dispute that Ritualism, as the term is popularly understood, is quite a modern innovation. It has altered the uniform practice of the Church of England of the last two hundred years, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was surely right when the other day in Convocation he scouted the pretence that the Ritualistic innovators were not prompted by a desire to introduce their practices for the sake of their "doctrinal significance." It is somewhat too late at this time of the day, if indeed it be not unfair to the great bulk of Church of England worshippers, to claim on behalf of the advanced section of Ritual sacerdotalists, the virtual legalisation of whatever they may have hitherto asserted, and, so far as law has yet decided, asserted contrary to law. The advantage, if advantage it can be called, of ceasing to make appeals to the judicial bench, is entirely in favour of the encroachments hitherto ventured upon, and against the desires of the people of England. It is as if some one should illegally get possession of the hall or passage of the House, and that having done so, another should say:—"A truce to violence, or peradventure the consequences will be such as neither of you would desire. Be tolerant one to another; let matters remain as they are; and, above all things, seek no change of relative position which may render necessary the interference of the police, for it may be that when all things come to be thoroughly investigated other rights than yours may claim to be satisfied."

Mr. Gladstone's view of the Church of England, quite apart from its connection with the State, resembles in part the view which he takes of the Homeric poems. It is fanciful, sentimental, historical. But, save as far as it regards his own conscience, it is unreal. He speaks of the degradation which, under certain supposed circumstances, the Church of England would have to endure in being grudging the

commonest rights of free religious communities. Well, it would be a degradation. It is, under any circumstances, a degradation to a Church of Christ to be under authority to the power of Cæsar, or, in other words, the civil magistrate. It was, as we think, a degradation when the Church came to Parliament to sanction an alteration of her lectionary. But deeper degradations arising out of the establishment of the Church will scarcely seem to touch Mr. Gladstone's religious sentiment. Look at the *congé d'effire*! look at the advertisement and sale by auction of the cure of souls! look at the appropriation of public funds to professedly spiritual ends for the maintenance of a monopoly which, in all affairs but those which are ecclesiastical, the policy of Parliament has repudiated! How comes it that these are not associated with degradation in the Established Church! How is it that these infamies can be borne by the Anglican Church, while a reasonable claim upon her that she should abide by the law in her administration of the trust committed to her makes her so touchy and so sensitive in regard to her spiritual independence? and whence comes it that Mr. Gladstone encourages her in this one-sided, sentimental claim to indulgence? All this to us is very mysterious. We cannot give any answer to our own questions. We must end as we began. The ideal position assumed by Mr. Gladstone is fairly beyond us. To him we doubt not it is real. But to the vast majority of Englishmen, we are fully convinced his late contribution to the *Contemporary Review* will be puzzling rather than persuasive, and will be regarded as a sanguine but hopeless attempt to settle Church quarrels without a resort to disestablishment.

HOW RITUALISM IS BEING "PUT DOWN."

It was not long since said in our hearing by a distinguished clergyman that, if only Dissenters would zealously combine with Church reformers, the Establishment would soon be purified, and most of its rankest abuses removed. It seems to us that recent events conclusively prove that such an opinion quite ignores some of the powerful forces that are affecting the State Church for weal or woe. It certainly cannot be said that Nonconformists have offered the slightest obstacle to legislation with a view to the vindication of the Protestantism of the Church of England. They had neither the wish nor the power to prevent the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Bill. It was carried with a rush through Parliament by a Prime Minister who commanded an overwhelming majority, and who proclaimed that it was intended "to put down Ritualism." A year has elapsed, the Act has now the force of law, and a brief review of intervening events may tend to convince the most sanguine adherents of the Protestant theory of the Established Church that their hopes are doomed to utter disappointment.

Long before the bill in question was passed, it was discovered that the rubrics which it proposed to enforce were, to a great extent, obsolete and confused, if not contradictory. Everybody, however, shrank from the peril of attempting by legislative means to make them consistent and applicable to existing circumstances, on the plea that it would precipitate a convulsion. Mr. Russell Gurney's threat of Parliamentary action proved to be a *brutum fulmen*, and the Government, which above all things dreaded a series of exciting ecclesiastical debates in the Legislature, found a pretext for

inaction in the issue of "Letters of Business" to Convocation, allowing that body to discuss the questions at issue. That is to say—the secular Parliament passes a bill to protect "aggrieved parishioners" against clerical excesses, and with perfect gravity a purely clerical assembly, elected exclusively by the clergy, is invited to give its opinion on a law which solely affects their own order! The laity for whom protection is required, as represented by Parliament, are allowed to express no opinion on the subject; the clergy alone are consulted. After a delay of many months a committee of the Lower House of Convocation reports in favour of changes that to a large extent cover the ecclesiastical offences which are the basis of complaint, and at length, when several more months have elapsed, that assembly meets again under the express sanction of the Government, and after four days' debate carries an ingeniously-worded resolution by the large majority of 56 to 21—the minority including all the Church reformers and adherents of the Protestant constitution which Convocation can claim. The resolution was to the effect that if legislation were to take place in relation to the Ornaments Rubric, "surplice, stole, and hood" should "suffice" for the celebration of the holy communion; that other vestments should not be brought into use—though those already in use should be tolerated—without the previous consent of the bishop. Further, in relation to the position of the celebrant, it was laid down that diversity of practice ought to be admitted except in cases of dispute, and then reference should be made to the bishop. Canon Gregory and his High-Church friends were good enough to accept a proviso that the use or disuse of such vestments should not be held to imply any doctrine other than is contained in the Prayer-book and Articles—a proviso which, looking at the avowed object of the Ritualists in adopting these innovations, is simply puerile. The resolution adopted by the Lower House of Convocation was not unfairly summed up by Archdeacon Chapman when he said that its spirit was this—"Give the Ritualists all they want, and condone all they have done." No account was taken of the decisions of the courts which have decided that such innovations are contrary to the law; but to the bishops, and not to the judges is committed—so far as the Lower House of Convocation is concerned—the power of deciding what shall and what shall not be permitted.

Of course the Upper House could not accept suggestions which would actually override the courts of law, excite derision in Parliament, and make the Public Worship Act a nullity directly it ought to come into operation. The bishops, therefore, with misplaced compliments to the "patience and good temper" of the Lower House—as though there was likely to be contention when one side, the Low Church, surrendered at discretion—decided that, at present, legislation on these points was "neither desirable nor practicable." We say "at present," because several of the speakers, notably the Bishop of Gloucester, anticipated that at an early period they might be able to recommend some legislation, seeing that there has been some change of opinion as to the matters at issue. In other words, this revival of mediævalism—this exaltation of sacerdotalism—among the clergy, is clearly making headway. What was feverishly denounced last year is now quietly accepted by the Lower House of Convocation, whose services it should be remembered were "called in." The Upper House—a far more responsible body—has nothing to say as to the necessity of facilitating the operation of the Public Worship Act just come into force; but to the proposals of the other chamber, which virtually supersede an Act of Parliament, its reply is in effect—Have patience, all in due time! Nevertheless there are people in and out of the Church credulous enough to think that the primate's denunciation of ritualist lawlessness, as they thought the premier's declaration to the same effect a year ago, must have some tangible result! The Archbishop of Canterbury in the debate on the resolutions of the Lower House said there were words in them "which seemed to imply that the most extreme people, who have violated law in the most palpable way, may keep what they have illegally secured," and these were people, as he said elsewhere in his speech, "who had been setting the law, the advice of their bishops, and the bishops themselves at defiance." But while he deprecated legislation which would sanction that—which would countenance practices "beyond anything ever before tolerated within the Reformed Church of England"—those who adhered to them were complimented as "good and excellent men." Still it would indeed be an insult to them to assume that their postures and ornaments have no meaning, for they loudly proclaim that it is only the doctrines they symbolise for

which they care. "Really," says his grace, "this state of things must come to an end. Men must be thankful that they live in this ancient Apostolic and Reformed Church, they must be thankful for the boundless privileges which they enjoy as ministers and members of it, and they must really be ready to submit to that which, whatever mode of determination you adopt, is without any doubt the decision of the Church of England." Was there ever such a weak and undignified appeal on the part of an archbishop!

But, for all that, the Ritualists are not inclined to submit. Why should they? Instead of their innovations and themselves being "put down," they find the Government peremptorily refusing to define the law under which they are to be prosecuted, one House of Convocation pleading for a bill of indemnity and accepting the Bishop of Peterborough's "neutral zone" of rubrical observances, and the other House strongly deprecating legislation adverse to them. It is true that the Public Worship Act is now in force; but how can it be put in operation when opinion in Parliament, in Convocation, and in the Episcopal circle is clearly against carrying it out? The nominal victory gained over the Ritualists in Parliament last year has only given them greater strength. They have got what they wanted, and what legislation attempted to prevent—a distinct recognition and substantial footing. They must be tolerated; first, because their zeal and persistency is palpably altering the "balance of doctrinal expression" in the Anglican Church. That which Dean Howson so strongly deprecates—the shifting of the doctrinal centre of gravity of the Church of England—is taking place before our eyes. That Church is becoming more sacerdotal, more dependent upon those postures and vestments which, as they cannot be put down, are now declared to have no doctrinal significance. And, secondly, this serious revolution has come about because it is above all necessary to preserve the Established Church. We must succumb to Ritualism to avert disruption—connive at Romanising practices lest the malcontents should bring about a catastrophe! In all these curious transactions the "aggrieved parishioner" is forgotten. The Church laity are simply ignored. The Act which was passed for their protection is practically obsolete. It stands condemned by Convocation, by the depreciatory language of the bishops, by the refusal of the Government to give it an intelligent *raison d'être*. In the late debates in the Lower House of Convocation Canon Conway remarked that they were in effect saying to the Ritualists—"Go on, good and faithful clergy. You have driven away your parishioners and disobeyed your bishops; but we will cast our protection over you." It is not only that assembly but all that have a voice in the matter who are acting upon that policy. Either the laity must meekly acquiesce, or they must go in for disestablishment as the preferable alternative.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

It is not at all surprising that Mr. Gladstone's last article should be received in remarkably different ways by the representatives of the two opposing parties in the Ecclesiastical Establishment. The drift of the article is so obviously in favour of one party alone that it would be wonderful if it had pleased the other party. It reminds one of Bishop Wilberforce's exclamation, "I do so love the Evangelicals!" So does Mr. Gladstone—so does the *Guardian*—very much indeed, and so the *Guardian* recurs to Mr. Gladstone's article "with a pleasure" which really does not need expression, it is so very obvious. It characterises and summarises the article in editorial style. It is an "admirable paper"; "most valuable these pages are, not merely for the vigour of their eloquence, and the cogency of their argument, but because they come from Mr. Gladstone." So good is the argument that it "defies analysis." As to certain clergymen they are only suffering from the "touchy obstinacy of a certain class of laymen," and, really, some proceedings in London and Liverpool are only "trifling," or rather "babyish." In such style the *Guardian* endorses the article.

Very different is the language of the *Record*. According to that journal Mr. Gladstone is possessed of a "morbid activity," and is giving "a practical support to Ritualism." As regards the Establishment, our contemporary has discovered that "there is undoubted truth in the remark that the argument in his recent article on the Church leaves him perfectly free to advocate disestablishment should he ever return to power." In fact—

He openly recognises the probability if not the necessity of such a step should his advice to let Ritualists have their own way be rejected; as rejected it now appears morally certain that it will be. His

depreciation of all legal action, and the elaborate pleas whereby he seeks to prove the inconclusive and unsatisfactory character of all decisions to which the courts can possibly come, point in the same direction. His own sympathies with Ritualism are very thinly veiled.

Another idea is suggested. Assuming that the Church may be disestablished, may there not be a hope, in the event of its splitting to pieces, of getting a special slice of the endowments for the High-Church section? This, at least, is certain—

That in resisting the efforts of the Liberation Society during his last occupation of power, he has never said a word or asserted a principle which would prevent the adoption of this ground. All through the debates on the Irish Church, when he maintained that the destruction of the Establishment in Ireland did not involve the destruction of the Establishment in England, and in his opposition to Mr. Miall's motion, he rested his case solely and altogether on the popularity and numerical strength of the National Church. Of the principle of Establishment, as a national duty towards God, he has said nothing; and we have often pointed out the omission. Consequently, should the unrestrained licentiousness of Ritualism alienate the national affection and confidence, and should any considerable secession weaken her numbers, he would be perfectly consistent in advocating what he formerly opposed. In that case he would reconstruct his party by a reconciliation of the Nonconformist interest. It was their alienation which was one of the causes of his fall. Let it be conceived that the Liberal party should be reconstituted on a combination of political Liberals, discontented Ritualists, affronted Protestants, and hostile Nonconformists, and who will not admit that the prospect would be a formidable one?

Is it not ungrateful that even such a journal as the *Church Herald* does not express unqualified thanks to the Lower House of Convocation for the resolutions which it has just passed? All the Church journals are critical, but the *Herald* is more than critical. Thus:—

Our special difficulty as regards the resolution of the Lower House of Convocation on the Vestment question, arises from the fact that it leaves the decision to precisely the persons in whom, under the present painful circumstances, no one has any confidence. If our bishops were fair and impartial in their dealings with their clergy; if they represented the Church and not the more disingenuous and unprincipled part of the world, none would be more ready than Catholics to place themselves absolutely in the hands of their bishops. But it is not safe to give to fathers-in-law more than the bare law affords them. To leave it to Drs. Tait and Eliott to decide whether in their dioceses it shall be punishable to obey a law which they may happen to dislike, is really too grim a joke.

The determined but unsuccessful effort made in the House of Commons last Friday to secure a reversal of the policy of the late Government in regard to the disestablishment and disendowment of the consular chaplains, led to some curious and significant remarks. Mr. Heygate, who led this very forlorn effort, candidly, and perhaps not unnaturally, reminded the Government that they "owed their present position to the profession of principles which were quite opposed to disestablishment, whether on a large or a small scale." Colonel Alexander identified the policy of maintaining this jobbing system with that of maintaining our name as a Christian people. As for Mr. Beresford Hope—well, he may be excused for being out of temper, because the Government will not give him a night for his Increase of Episcopate Bill. The hon. member said that the change that had taken place was ominous, that it was "suggestive of Disestablishment," but one of the things which had produced the great reaction of last year was the dread of disestablishment. Yet, the very Ministry that had been lifted to power in this way was "fanning" the disestablishment wind. Most of the speeches were in the same direction, but Mr. Bourke replied to all by stating that the committee appointed on the subject had unanimously approved of the policy of the late Government. Certainly, this brought up Sir Henry Wolff, the Chairman of the Committee, who explained that, so far as he was concerned, he had adopted advice, and he then attacked Lord Derby and the Government maintaining, that "those who were brought into power by the assistance of the Church ought to do something for the Church." Sir Henry Wolff has been in Persia and has, no doubt, heard a certain proverb current in that country about gratitude; how was it he did not remember it last Friday? But we can quite sympathise with the hon. member, for the Nonconformists have often put the Liberal party into power and got nothing by it.

There was an ecclesiastical egotism about the Archbishop of Canterbury's speech at the Mansion House last Wednesday, and an ecclesiastical superciliousness which may be natural to an archbishop, but which are nevertheless not in good taste. Yet were these not exhibitions of weakness? The archbishop was particularly grateful that the place of the ministers of the National Church should be so distinctly recognised as it was on these occasions; he even went so far as to say that he thought he was entitled to claim the name "National" for his

Church; as for poor Dissenters—who don't dine at the Mansion House in this way—we had this illustration:—

A friend of his in another part of the island overheard a conversation between two men, in which one reproached the other because the Queen was head of the Established Church of that branch of the kingdom. The other said, "Well, and a very good woman she is, and I have no objection to be guided, controlled, and led by her. But who, I should like to know, leads and rules you. If not the Queen, perhaps it is the grocer at the other side of the street, who being a man of very great power in his neighbourhood, is quite sure to have that influence which you are so unwilling should be exercised by the Queen."

Really, we think we have heard something like this before. What may happen when the Lord Mayor is a Dissenting "grocer"? But, is it not pitiful that even at the table of the first magistrate of the City the archbishop cannot sink his sectarianism?

We really half doubted whether the Church Patronage Defence meeting, advertised to be held last Friday, was not a joke. But no! it was held, and there was some very vigorous speaking thereat. This may be inferred when the chairman said that the Bishop of Peterborough's bill was "devoid of common sense," when Lord Arundel, the Roman Catholic patron, had written to denounce the measure as one of confiscation; when Lord Portman also wrote to oppose it, and gentlemen spoke in harmony with this language. The unhappy bishops! A person in the room exclaimed, "The bishops wish to impoverish the poor clergy and to live in luxury themselves." However, a Defence Association was formed. There is nothing like plainness upon such a subject as this. A rector, giving his name, writes to the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday, stating that he is the proprietor of his own living, and that he means to do the best for his family with it. Hear, hear! But it is to be hoped that the owner of every advowson will not write to the papers in this way, or we may have to print whole columns full of surprised and sympathising ejaculations.

We have received, since our last number, the report of the last debate in the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope, upon the Disestablishment Bill. It was brief but vigorous. An amendment against the bill was rejected by 10 to 7, the minority talking in the style of such minorities in this country, about "monstrous piece of legislation," and so on. It appears that the sum of which the Church will be disendowed amounts to 15,000*l.* a-year. It may be remembered that in the bill which has been passed provision has been made for the continuance of existing grants to churches during the lifetime of present incumbents and for five years to their successors. "All parties," remarks a correspondent of the *Times*, "admit that this is a liberal settlement of the matter." We should certainly think so. A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society, in recognition of the value of what has now taken place, will be found in another column.

Many of our readers will remember that five indictments were preferred against Mr. Hugh Mason at the last Manchester Assizes for alleged assault, in consequence of his instructions for the removal of certain persons who were creating a disturbance at a Liberation meeting held in the Free-Trade Hall of that city. In each case the verdict was for the defendant, but in one a point was reserved upon which judgment was given in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday last. It appears that the plaintiff Lucas, when the chairman gave directions to "bring those men to the front" was, though making no disturbance, seized by mistake, brought forward, and bruised in the *melée*. The question was whether Mr. Mason, as Chairman, could be held responsible for the action of the policemen and stewards. The judges of the Exchequer Court on Wednesday decided that he was not liable, and the rule was refused. In their judgment, which we have given elsewhere, it will be seen that the rights of a chairman to keep order in a public meeting are freely interpreted, and that he cannot be held liable for the indiscretions of those who carry out his wishes, unless he has given specific orders which lead to assault. The law, as now laid down on the subject, is of considerable importance, and is calculated to exercise a wholesome influence in restraining the disturbers of public meetings, not only in Lancashire, but elsewhere. We congratulate Mr. Mason on his complete triumph over his pertinacious assailants.

DR. PUSEY.—Dr. Pusey is advised to take entire rest for the Long Vacation. He has been desired by his medical adviser to suspend entirely the large correspondence which habitually causes him much labour and anxiety.

LIBERATION WORK.

MR. GORDON IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

In our last number we briefly referred to Mr. J. H. Gordon's discussions, at Coalville, with Mr. H. B. Reed, organising secretary of the Working Men's Church Defence Society. The discussions—for there were two—seem to have been conducted in a good spirit, and the arguments on either side were attentively listened to. Mr. C. T. Johnson acted as chairman on behalf of Mr. Gordon, and the Rev. F. S. Cuyler on behalf of Mr. Reed; Mr. Hardy being umpire. The *Leicester Chronicle and Mercury* devotes five columns to a report of the discussion, and has the following remarks on the subject in a leader—

It is a shadow Mr. Gladstone is grasping at if he thinks he will see the Church of England—that is, the Established Church—such as he describes. How, then, will he stand himself when he comes to see these hopes dashed, and nothing but controversy, suits, possibly, worse collisions, all ending one way? What more natural than that he should then step forward, proclaim that he had done his best for justice, truth, and peace, but having failed, had now no other course than to save the Church of England by disestablishment? Such is the most suggestive conclusion with which the *Times* sums up its review of Mr. Gladstone's latest contribution to the *Contemporary Review*, "Is the Church of England Worth Preserving?" But it must be evident that though such a "consummation is most devoutly to be wished," it can never be successfully attained either by Mr. Gladstone, or whatever Liberal leader the crisis may bring to the fore, without the cordial support of a great body of the British nation. Most of the large towns have now, happily, become so thoroughly "educated" in the principles of religious equality, as to be ripe for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church whenever the call to legislation may sound forth. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the rural districts have, as a rule, been so long allowed to view the matter solely through the rectorial or vicarage spectacles, that when the question of the separation of Church and State is at length brought before them in its true light, it assumes all the novelty of a revelation. The Liberation Society has, therefore, adopted a wise policy in now boldly carrying its crusade against Church ascendancy into the very stronghold of the parson and squire, and making an energetic effort to lay the question of religious equality in its true bearings in justice and truth, before too-long neglected Hodge. In this respect Leicestershire has assuredly not been forgotten. Indeed, it would be simply impossible to overrate the value of the work which has lately been performed in this county by the Rev. J. H. Gordon, of Darlington, under the auspices of the Liberation Society. Had the inhabitants of the rural districts only been sufficiently aroused to have been induced to "think" upon the subject of disestablishment, a noble service would have been rendered to the cause of religious freedom; but when we find those who have hitherto been at once entirely indifferent and apathetic showing their appreciation of the desirability of rescuing the Established Church from State patronage and control, and paving the way for its eventual "enfranchisement within the realms of England," the benefit conferred is simply incalculable. A great deal of the success which has been attained in Leicestershire is undoubtedly due to the able advocacy of Mr. Gordon. One more admirably qualified in every respect for such a work could hardly be found; but it is only on the rare occasions when he has the privilege of finding himself face to face with a "foeman worthy of his steel" from the ranks of Church defence, that his ability in debate is displayed to the greatest advantage. Certainly one cannot envy the lot of the advocate of the Church who, with more courage than discretion, ventures into the arena with such a talented opponent, and thus allows himself to be placed at the mercy of a Church and State controversialist, whose skill in the art of "parry and thrust" is seldom surpassed. Certainly, under the circumstances, the choice of such an amateur as Mr. Reed to buttress the ascendancy of the Established Church, at Coalville last week, was most unfortunate; in short, he was hardly in any respect a match for his opponent, and his speedy and overwhelming discomfiture upon most of the points he ventured to take up, could not fail to have proved most conclusively to all impartial listeners, the strength and equity of the case on behalf of disestablishment and disendowment. At all events there could be no doubt, from the manifestations of approval and disapproval, on which side was enlisted the sympathy of the vast majority of the evidently deeply-interested auditory; and there is as little doubt that if the verdict of the large proportion could have decided the momentous issue, the fate of the Established Church as a State institution would have been sealed, and its days numbered. In the meantime, the seed which has thus been scattered broadcast throughout the district, cannot fail to perform its office not the less surely though it may be silently, and is destined, sooner or later, to make itself strikingly manifest at the electoral ballot-box. It is not surprising that Mr. Reed, after his discomfiture, was unable to muster sufficient courage to repeat his so-called "answers" to Mr. Gordon, at Whitwick, on Wednesday evening last, but bowed submissively before the stern decrees of his ecclesiastical superior, the parish parson, who so ostentatiously announced that he had "refused his consent."

TROWBRIDGE, WILTS.—Ever since Mr. Gordon's visit some weeks ago there has been quite a newspaper war going on in this interesting and influential old town, and friends thought it advisable, in spite of the time of year, to have another meeting, and this was held on Tuesday evening last in Hill's large Public Hall, where Mr. Gordon again lectured, covering the ground of the correspondence by an exposition of the society's real aims. The Rev. D. Batchelor presided, and there was a capital audience, and a pertinent resolution was carried by acclamation, the "other side" not appearing. The Rev. G. Duncan, of Frome, Mr. Councillor Walter, and others, also addressed the meeting, which concluded with the usual votes.

WHITWICK, NEAR COALVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE.—Next evening, after a long journey north, Mr. Gor-

don addressed a large open-air meeting, in the market-place, and, though some disturbance had been anticipated, all passed off very well. Mr. Gordon was well heard, as, also, some questions at the close, though the announcement by one of Mr. Reed's friends that, though still in the neighbourhood, and willing to be present, the vicar had discountenanced Mr. Reed's attendance, was received with an outburst of ironical laughter, again and again renewed. There were loud cries for Mr. Gordon to "come again," and he hopes to be in the district soon.

OUT-DOOR MEETING AT CROWLANDS.—This ancient town, famous for its abbey and bridge, was the scene of a large and enthusiastic demonstration on Thursday evening, July 8, when an open-air address on the policy of the Liberation Society was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Lummis. The audience, consisting mainly of agriculturists, numbered from 400 to 500, and the address was heard with the most marked attention and appreciation. The literature of the society was eagerly received, and a unanimous desire expressed for another visit to be paid. The Rev. W. Marriott, of Market Deeping, presided.

THE ACTION AGAINST MR. HUGH MASON.

The case of "Lucas v. Mason" came before the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday. In delivering the judgment of the Court,

Baron Amphlett said: In this case, heard before my Brothers Bramwell, Cleasby, and Pollock, I am requested to read their joint opinion. The plaintiff in this case, by his declaration, alleged that the defendant assaulted and injured him, to which the only plea material to the question now before us is not guilty. The case was tried before Mr. Baron Pollock at the last Manchester Assizes, when the plaintiff, being called as a witness, proved that he was present in the gallery of a large hall, where there was a meeting convened by the members of the Church Liberation Association, and the defendant acted as chairman. In the course of one of the speeches there was an interruption in the gallery, near to the place where the plaintiff was standing, upon which the defendant said, "I shall be obliged to bring those men to the front who are making the disturbance. Bring those men to the front." The plaintiff stated that upon this a man with a white ribbon in his coat and two policemen seized him, and dragged him over some benches to the front part of the gallery, whereby he was bruised and injured. The counsel for the defendant submitted that there was no evidence which ought to be left to the jury of the liability of the defendant for the acts of those who so seized the plaintiff, and the learned judge being of that opinion, nonsuited the plaintiff. It was not shown at the trial what was the position or duty with relation to the meeting in question, either of the man with the white ribbon or of the two policemen, nor that any instructions had been given to them by the defendant or anyone else before the act complained of as to keeping order or otherwise. We think, however, it must be assumed that the man with the white ribbon was in the position of a steward, whose duty it would be to assist the chairman in keeping order should any disturbance arise. It would also, we think, be assumed that what was done by the man with the white ribbon and the policeman was done under the honest, though mistaken, belief that the plaintiff was one of those who were making the disturbance. It was not suggested in the argument before us that the defendant had been personally guilty of any wrongful act, or that he had by express instructions authorised, or by any subsequent ratification adopted, the wrongful act complained of. If, therefore, any liability attached to the defendant, it must be in consequence of the general relationship which existed between the defendant and those who brought the plaintiff forward, or because his order to bring the disturbers to the front meant, "Determine who are disturbers, and when you have done so, bring forward those whom you so determine to be disturbers." Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to consider whether there was any evidence to show that the defendant's order had that meaning, or would be so reasonably understood by those to whom he gave it. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to consider whether upon any principle of law, the defendant could be made liable in this action. Where the trespass complained of is the direct and necessary consequence of an order given for its commission, the person who gives the order is clearly liable for the consequences as much as if the trespass were done by his own hand, and where the relation of master and servant exists the former is liable for the tortious acts of the latter wherever they are such as come within the scope of a servant's general duty, although in doing the particular act complained of he may have exceeded his authority, provided what he does is in the honest belief that he is executing his master's orders; for in most cases where a duty is to be performed, or an act done by a servant, some discretion must be vested in him to whom the doing of it is committed, and where this is so the master cannot enjoy the benefit of his servant's acts which involve this discretion without being responsible for their result. This rule holds especially where the master is absent, and the duty to be performed vicariously is general in character, as in the case of conductors of public vehicles, railway servants, and the like. Thus in "Seymour v. Greenwood," 7 H. and N., 354, the Court of Exchequer

Chamber held the defendant, who was the owner of an omnibus, liable for the act of his guard in removing a passenger whom he supposed to be drunk; for, as was said by the court, "the master, by giving the guard authority to remove offensive passengers, necessarily gave him authority to determine whether any passenger had misconducted himself." In the present case there was no relation of master and servant, or of principal and general agent, or agent for such cases as might occur in the absence of the principal, but a particular matter which not only prevents the decisions referred to binding us as authorities but makes them inapplicable in principle. In the case of master and servant the character and duties attaching to the employment are known and defined beforehand, and the servant who is to perform them is selected accordingly. In the present case no such relationship existed in the first instance, nor did it arise during the transaction. It is no doubt the duty of the chairman of a meeting where a large body of people are gathered together to do his best to preserve order, and it is equally the duty of those who are acting as stewards or managers to assist him in so doing, but the nature and extent of this duty on both sides cannot be very closely defined *a priori*, and must necessarily arise out of, and in character and extent depend upon, the events and emergencies which may from time to time occur. There is no such pre-existing relationship as exists in the case of master and servant, and there is, we think, no ground for extending by implication an express authority limited in its terms. The disturbance which gave rise to the defendant's words took place in the presence of those who acted upon them. They were nearer to the plaintiff than was the defendant, and if in doubt might have referred to the defendant for further instructions. It does not therefore seem to us that there was any evidence which should have been submitted to the jury of a general or implied authority going beyond the limit of that which was created by the express words used, or of any authority to the persons ordered to bring the disturbers forward to exercise a discretion as to who were disturbers. The rule must therefore be discharged.

THE BISHOPS AND THE RESOLUTIONS ON RITUAL.

The resolutions of the Lower House of Convocation on the subject of vestments and postures were considered by the Upper House on Tuesday, the 6th inst. The Bishop of London, in a speech of great kindness of tone towards the Lower House, moved:

That this House acknowledges the careful and patient consideration which the Lower House has given to the difficult subject of the Ornaments Rubric and the rubrics governing the position of the minister during the celebration of Holy Communion; and, believing legislation on these points to be at the present time neither desirable nor practicable, does not deem it expedient now to discuss the course which any such legislation should take, or the principles according to which it should be regulated.

The motion was seconded by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and both their lordships expressed their satisfaction that the Lower House had given their decided opinion that no doctrinal points were sanctioned by the practices on which the discussion had arisen. The Bishop of Lichfield said he thought that in adopting this resolution their lordships would be doing scant justice to the spirit of the resolutions sent up from the Lower House. If the Lower House did not want immediate legislation they looked for careful consideration of the principles upon which such legislation should be conducted, if it should be found possible or expedient to proceed with it. The Bishop of Salisbury agreed with the resolution, that it was not practicable to deal with the rubrics by legislation; but, he said, if it had been practicable, he should have held that it was most desirable, for it would have been a true Eirenicon to all parties in the Church. The Bishop of Chichester expressed his grateful thanks to the Lower House for their labours, and he held that legislation was both desirable and practicable. Most of the other bishops expressed their concurrence in the resolution.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in winding up the discussion, remarked that the question before them was not new. Some months ago they came to a resolution that legislation was not desirable, and in arriving at that conclusion they did so with the knowledge that the clergy had been consulted, and that that was their general feeling. He was not prepared to say that if he had been in the Lower House he should have voted against all these resolutions, but he thought that the Lower House had a very difficult task before them, and that they had acted with great consideration in all they had done. One of the resolutions was so worded as to allow the most extreme party to keep what they had got. In fact, he thought there had been a little fallacy running through the whole discussion which had taken place that day, several of their lordships even considering that comprehension and toleration were most desirable things. They must not conceal from themselves that there was an extreme party urging these very concessions. It was childish to say that this party was not contending for something beyond what had ever been allowed by the Church since the Reformation. They must not glose over the difficulty they really lay under in this matter. There were certain persons, estimable in one sense, who on this subject seemed to have taken leave of all their common sense and good feeling, and who were determined to have their own way, which they believed to be the way of the

Church of Christ, whatever the Reformed Church might think about it. When it was stated that there had always been two parties in the Church that did not include the whole matter, and when one of these parties went to the uttermost lengths they must understand that by comprehension they did not mean to include those who were directly opposed to the doctrines of the Church of England. With these persons it was not a question of ecclesiastical authority, but a question of their will, and that of the society to which they belonged. He thought the bishops were themselves greatly responsible for having allowed these persons to go on in this frame of mind. They ought to have been held with a tighter hand. But it was not the custom in the present day to rule people with a tight hand, and therefore everybody had got into the habit of thinking he might do as he pleased.

The motion was then put and carried *nem. dis.*, and their lordships then adjourned.

Both Houses have since sat to consider various matters, but none of special public importance. On Friday Convocation was prorogued to the 9th of August.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION ACT.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

The coming into effect of the Public Worship Regulation Act and the appearance on the same day of Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Contemporary Review* have led many persons to suppose that the new court would commence its sittings immediately. Such, however, cannot be the case, and the causes of delay are found in the Act itself. These obstacles may be classed as personal and temporal. The former class arises entirely out of this fact—that complaint of any neglect, omission, or addition to the lawful ritual by an incumbent must be sent in the first instance to the bishop of the diocese, who may, "after considering the whole circumstances of the case," decide "that proceedings should not be taken." These are the words of the Act, in the 9th section, and that they furnish a real and not an imaginary hindrance to an appeal to the new court is proved by a recent remark of the Bishop of Salisbury. At the consecration of a new church at Easterton, Dr. Moberly said: "The bishop was, fortunately, the person through whom complaints must come, and their bishop would be little disposed to let them go much further." The second class of obstacles, that in respect to time, arises out of the form of procedure prescribed by the Act, and the result may be an interval of ten weeks between the initial step in a prosecution and the hearing before the judge. The ninth clause contemplates three kinds of suits, two friendly and one hostile. The parties—namely, the aggrieved parishioners, churchwardens, or archdeacon on the one hand, and the incumbent on the other—may agree to submit the question at issue between them to the judgment of the bishop; or, secondly, they may present a friendly joint special case to the judge of the new court. The third course is the hearing of the complaint and defence in open court. The first-named plan—namely, submitting the question at issue to the bishop—is required as an introductory stage to the public trial; and the delay in respect to time arises in three ways:—(1) The bishop is, within twenty-one days, to give notice of the complaint to the person complained of; (2) the latter has twenty-one days within which to decide whether he will abide the judgment of the bishop; (3) if the complaint goes for trial, the judge must give "not less than twenty-eight days' notice" of the date and place of trial. The rules and orders authorised by Her Majesty in Council may interpose more delays, inasmuch as, among other things, they provide for an inquiry by the registrar, previous to trial, if the clergyman complained against should demand further security than the complainants have offered in respect to his costs, and the security has to be given before the twenty-eight days' notice of trial is issued. Consequently, there is little probability of any practical outcome of the Act until after the long vacation. The Act condones any irregularity or illegality "as regards any alteration in or addition to the fabric of a church" which has been completed for five years. There is no such saving clause in respect to ceremonial; but those who are likely to be among the first to set the new Act in operation have resolved to take no notice of what may have happened before the 1st inst. Sunday last was the day from and after which evidence will be taken of rites practised and vestments worn upon which a judicial decision will be sought. It is stated that parishioners in a number of cases are preparing to take advantage of the Act, and the Council of the Church Association have instructed their law committee to give such advice and assistance to the parishioners in certain cases as will enable them to bring their complaints under the operation of the Act.

Some clergymen, it appears, have so far mistaken the intention of the Act, as to have announced to their congregations that some practices to which they had been accustomed, as the wearing of the black gown, would become illegal from the 1st of July. This is an entire misconception. The Public Worship Act creates no offence, makes no alteration in the existing law. The rubrics of the Church, as expounded by the various legal decisions, constitute the law; and the Public Worship Regulation Act merely provides a ready and less expensive method of enforcing it. The judge's order, after hearing a case, is to be enforced, if necessary, by the inhibition of the offending incum-

bent until he has given a written undertaking "to pay due obedience to such monition or order." If such inhibition remains in force for more than three years, the incumbency becomes *ipso facto* vacant. The clergyman has the right of appeal, and under the rules and orders he may summon the complainant "to show cause why the execution of a monition should not be suspended pending the appeal." At the hearing of this summons the judge may require evidence. On the other hand, after the service of a monition the complainant may summon the clergyman "to show cause why an inhibition should not issue to enforce obedience to the monition," and this summons is to be heard before the judge. Yet another summons is provided by the rules, which the clergyman may apply for against the complainant, "to show cause why a relaxation should not issue" upon the clergyman delivering an undertaking to obey the monition.

The *Standard* says that at a meeting on Thursday of the bishops of both provinces at Westminster, their lordships discussed in private the present crisis in the Church. There was a general consensus of opinion as to the necessity of acting promptly in restraining excessive Ritualist practices, and an equal desire to deal tenderly with moderate men.

According to the same paper, Dr. Stephens has been retained to defend the Rev. Pelham Dale, rector of St. Vedast, in the threatened ritual prosecution. The prosecution had been desirous of securing his services, but though the first to apply to him, through some informality they were just too late. The proceedings are undertaken under the advice of the Bishop of London in connection with the services of Sunday week. The Church Association will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the protesting parishioners, and action will be taken in the name of the senior churchwarden. The objection taken against last Sunday's service will be as to the use of lighted candles when not necessary for giving light, the use of the processional cross, the singing of the Agnus Dei during the administration of the Sacrament to the people, the use of wafer bread, the wearing of the chasuble bearing a red cross during the celebration, the eastward position during the prayer of consecration, and the mixing of water with wine in the Sacrament. Until the proceedings have formally commenced by the official complaint of the parishioners to the bishop, the necessary citation cannot be officially issued. The case of St. Vedast is likely to be the first to occupy the new Public Worship Court.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY AT THE CAPE.

(From the *Cape Argus*, June 10.)

The struggle for religious equality that commenced twenty-one years ago, and which has been conducted with varying fortune, till now success has crowned the efforts of those who advocated the principles contained in the Voluntary Bill. It was in the first session of the Cape Parliament that a resolution in favour of the abolition of State-aid to religion was placed on the notice paper of the House of Assembly. No division then took place, Mr. Solomon and those who acted with him being satisfied to allow the question to go forth to the country, in the certain hope that it only required to be fairly considered to commend itself to the judgment of the people of this colony. It was brought on from time to time, and at the first division on the subject Mr. Solomon was followed by only some ten or twelve members. As time went on the party gained strength in the country and in the Parliament, till, in 1861, at the instance of his friends, Mr. Solomon formulated his proposals in the bill which, after fourteen years of struggle, has now passed both Houses of Parliament.

It speaks well, we think, for the sagacity of the Voluntary Party that in 1861 they introduced a measure which is at the present time admitted by everybody to be the best solution of the question. Commutation schemes of various kinds have been suggested, but found impracticable. Redistribution has been talked of, but found impossible. At length, in 1875, the bill of 1861, without a word being altered, is adopted as the fairest settlement of the difficulty. This, as we have said, speaks well for the sagacity of those who assisted in drawing it up. In 1861 the bill was merely brought forward that its precise terms might be made known. It was not till 1866 that Mr. Solomon adopted the custom of bringing it annually before Parliament. Sometimes it passed the Assembly and was rejected in the Council; sometimes there was a majority in the Council in its favour, and then it was lost in the Assembly. As a rule, at general elections there was a majority returned to the Assembly against it, but the results of general elections were generally in its favour. At the last general election the voluntary party were left in a small minority in the Assembly by the appointment of three of its members to official positions. Since then, the casual elections have been in favour of the bill. As to the majority in the Legislative Council at the last general election there never was a doubt, and the vote of yesterday fully proved that in that Chamber the voluntary party was in the ascendant.

The abolition of State aid to religion introduces for the first time into this colony religious equality. For this advance it is not too much to say that the country is indebted to the spirit, ability, and perseverance of Mr. Solomon, who on this question, in years past, suffered an amount of obloquy it is impossible for new arrivals in the colony to under-

stand, and difficult for colonists themselves at present to realise. At the end of the struggle we feel we but speak the mind of the darty when we congratulate him on his triumph.

GONE OVER TO ROME.—The Rothesay correspondent of the *South Wales Daily News* states that Lady Flora Hastings has gone over to the Church of Rome. This young lady is cousin to the Marquis of Bute, and eldest daughter of the recently deceased Countess of Loudoun. She is just twenty-one years of age, and has been spending the winter in the Isle of Bute, where her guardian, the Marquis of Bute, and Lady Bute have been residing.

THE THREATENED SCHISM IN THE IRISH CHURCH.—Certain members of the Irish Church, who disagree with the alterations made respecting the Athanasian Creed Bill by the late synod, have submitted a case for the opinion of Messrs. Benjamin and Bowen, of the English Bar, and asked advice, "whether a rector, to whom compensation is payable under the Act, dissenting from any alteration in the rubric, and refusing to obey or comply with such altered rubric, can be dispossessed of his church, and another clergyman put into his place by the Church Representative Body"—to which counsel reply that "in the event of a rector to whom compensation is payable under the Act dissenting from any alteration in the rubric, and refusing to obey or comply with such altered rubric, he cannot be dispossessed, but he has a vested interest, which is not affected by his dissent or refusal."

WHAT SOME OF THE RITUALISTS SAY.—The *Church Review* says, in commenting on the debate in Convocation:—"Canon Gregory appears to us to understate materially the disorganising effects of the prohibition of, if unhappily any court should again prohibit, the Eastward Position. He saw that many priests would retire from their places—that, in fact, there would be a large secession of priests and whole congregations who would set up these observances in an unauthorised way. What he did not see was the gain which would accrue to Rome. We have no hesitation in saying that the numbers who would forsake the Anglican for the Roman Communion—madly and absurdly enough—would be considerable. Other people do not feel, as he does, that the recent monstrous decisions from the Vatican would deter them from submitting to Rome. We are sure that there are hundreds who would feel that any restriction of the liberty we enjoy under the provisions of the Prayer-book of 1662 would prove to them that the Church of England had taken that one fatal step backwards which would reverse their whole idea of the recovery she has made from the dreary time of the Great Rebellion. They would feel that if the Church of England be not a living branch of the Church Catholic their allegiance would be due to the only body in the west of Christendom that can claim an uninterrupted dominion from the earliest days of Christianity. There are other minds besides Dr. Newman's which in such an event could believe even in the doctrine of Papal infallibility."

OPPOSITION TO THE CHURCH PATRONAGE BILL.—A meeting of private patrons of Church livings was held on Friday afternoon at St. George's Hall, for the purpose of organising an opposition to the clauses of the Bishop of Peterborough's bill which propose to deprive them of their patronage. Sir Charles J. Palmer, who occupied the chair, briefly opened the proceedings, when the Rev. Dr. Williams, who said he represented Lord Portman and Lord Arundell of Wardour, read letters from those noblemen, and said that he had almost as many letters in support of the purposes of the meeting as would "fill a wheelbarrow." In a long speech he spoke in strong terms of the clause in the bill which renders "resignation bonds" illegal. He argued at length in favour of the perfect propriety of family arrangements, of which such bonds were the expression, and condemned the proposal to transfer the patronage to the bishops. What the public and the clergy would gain by that would be seen, he said, from the mode in which the Primate had disposed of the benefices in his gift. The meritorious curates got 1,900*l.* a-year of the archbishop's livings among them, while his grace's relatives and connections got 5,000*l.* They all remembered the witticism about "Cheese before dessert" to which a well-known case of nepotism in the diocese of Carlisle had given occasion, and there were still but too many scandals of the same kind chargeable upon the episcopal order. The Bishop of Peterborough, in introducing the bill into the Upper House of Parliament, had said that the Episcopal Bench was quite unanimous in its favour. But the crew of a privateer were quite as unanimous as to the propriety of capturing any prize they might have in view. He concluded by moving a resolution for the formation of a "Church Private Patronage Association, to counteract by every available means the invasion of the immemorial rights of private patrons and the consequent monopoly, in case of its success, tending to deter independent clergymen from entering the service of the Established Church." The resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. O. Kinglake, supported by Mr. C. H. Frewen, and carried unanimously. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Dr. Lee, the Rev. J. Denman, and the Rev. Dr. Gale.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EIRENICON.—The letter of the Dean of Chester published in the *Times* sufficiently shows the futility of Mr. Gladstone's recent attempt at an Eirenicon in the *Contemporary Review*. Dean

Howson unreservedly accepts the three main principles of Mr. Gladstone's article, and draws from each of them a practical inference exactly opposed to that deduced by their formulator. Mr. Gladstone contended for seeking the settlement of disputed ceremonial questions, not in the conclusions of mere "hard, dry technical law," but in the "enlarged information" supplied by history and archaeology. The dean accepts this principle, and argues that history and archaeology are dead against the legality of that "orientation" which Mr. Gladstone would wish to see permitted. Elsewhere Mr. Gladstone said that heavy blame must rest on those who, by changes of ceremonial or even alteration of phrases, "shift the balance of doctrinal expression in the Church of England"; and Dean Howson upon this contends that to authorise so expressive a ceremony, previously forbidden, would distinctly disturb the balance of doctrinal expression in the Church. Lastly, as regards the duty enforced in Mr. Gladstone's article of not importing any doctrinal significance into ceremonial capable of an innocent interpretation, and of "carefully examining before each step is taken what other steps it will bring after it," the dean contends with equal confidence that this principle makes for his own conclusion and against Mr. Gladstone's. The eastward position, he maintains, is now inseparably associated with a doctrinal significance; and "we cannot adopt 'orientation' on the theory that it is harmless, and forbid the inevitable consequences." Thus the principles which Mr. Gladstone lays down to justify a plea for peace become in Dean Howson's hands an argument for war. When theory leads to such contradictory results, it may be useful to inquire what practical course is likely to be taken on the question of enforcing the Public Worship Act. At present there is only one piece of evidence forthcoming on this point, but this is of a most significant character. It was stated in Convocation the other day that at nine o'clock in the morning of the last of July—the day on which the Public Worship Act came into operation—a gentleman "knocked at the law courts and asked if the judge was sitting." This, it must be admitted, looks like business.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Religious and Denominational News.

FAREWELL MEETING OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, Islington, has seldom been the scene of a larger or more interesting meeting than that which was held on Monday afternoon, on the occasion of Messrs. Moody and Sankey bidding farewell to their English friends. The applications for tickets of admission on the part of ministers of all denominations had been very numerous several days before the gathering took place, and the large hall was closely packed, the central portion of it being reserved for ministers only. There were about 700 ministers present, of whom it is said 188 belonged to the Church of England. Mr. Moody presided, and Mr. Sankey, as usual, led the singing. Amongst those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. William Cowper-Temple, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. T. B. Smithies, Sir Francis Lycett, Mr. W. E. Shipton, Mr. Geo. Williams, Captain Moreton, Mr. J. J. Paton, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, Mr. D. Matheson, the Rev. Canon Conway, the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, the Rev. W. H. Aitken, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, the Rev. Newman Hall, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, the Rev. Donald Fraser, the Rev. J. P. Chown, the Rev. T. H. Brocklehurst, the Rev. M. Baxter, the Rev. R. D. Wilson, the Rev. Archibald Brown, the Rev. Dr. Bonar, the Rev. C. D. Marston, the Rev. Professor S. McAll, the Rev. S. Hebditch, the Rev. C. Dukes, the Rev. J. H. Wilson, the Rev. T. Driffild, the Rev. Canon Auriol, the Rev. T. Fison, the Rev. Dr. Edmond, &c. After a hymn of praise had been sung.

Mr. MOODY said they had come together to give thanks to God for His great goodness to them in the meetings which had now come to an end. They had met to glorify God, and not man; and for himself personally, and for Mr. Sankey, he should be very sorry if there were any references made to them except in connection with the work they had been trying to do. The more they spoke of Christ to-day the more profitable it would be found for all. They desired to feel that they were unprofitable servants; but they might, and would, give thanks to Him whose goodness and mercy had followed them to this hour. This made the 125th day of their holding meetings, and they could not fail to remember that throughout the entire period no accident had marred any of their gatherings, and that a spirit of union and brotherly love had characterised the whole of them.

A marked feature in the present meeting was the absence of any "cheers" on the conclusion of a speech, or of any audible expressions of assent, save that on two or three occasions a lively anecdote or pointed saying excited general laughter.

Mr. STONE, chairman of the central committee, said they had great reason to be thankful for all that had been done during the last few months. When they invited Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey to come to London, Mr. Moody had suggested that they should hold meetings in four quarters of the metropolis so that all London might be reached. Accordingly, application was made to the public

for money, and to ministers and churches generally for that sympathy without which the work could not be expected to succeed. They took the Agricultural Hall, the Opera House, and raised buildings in Bow and Camberwell, thus going north and south, east and west. Throughout the progress of the work, they were thankful to say, it had never languished, but had continued to increase in influence and usefulness. They had received gracious proof that the work was not theirs, but the Lord's. There had not been a meeting in which souls had not been born again, and ministers, teachers, and evangelists were now rejoicing in a rich and blessed harvest. No one more than he regretted that the great meetings which had been held during the last four months were now come to a close; but they desired most fervently to thank God for the blessing which He had graciously vouchsafed.

The Rev. Dr. BONAR said it was to him an affecting thought that two of the friends, Mr. Pennefather and Mr. Bainbridge, who had joined in the invitation for the recent meetings, had been called to the church above. Proceeding to the subject before the assembly he said it was interesting to refer to, perhaps, one of the most remarkable instances on record of immediate and free salvation. It came before them in the miracle wrought by two men, Peter and John, upon the lame man who was lying at the gate of the temple, asking alms of those who entered. The beggar was a wicked worldling; yet he became the monument of free grace. This man never, like others, went to the temple to worship, but simply for the purpose of gain. He was outside during Christ's ministry, and had doubtless heard of, even if he had not seen, the buyers and sellers being chased out of the temple. He had heard of other lame men like himself being healed by Christ; but nevertheless he had not come to be healed himself. He had heard of the Day of Pentecost and of the three thousand souls who were brought to the Saviour; but no change had taken place in him. He was there still at the gate of the temple to get money. Yet, such was sovereign grace, and such the power of God over the sinner, no matter how low he might have sunk, that in a few moments this man was brought out of darkness into light. It was a beautiful illustration of immediate and free salvation. And thus mighty had been the power of God, through the Gospel, in Glasgow. The ministers there had not talked much about union, for they did not think this was the best way to bring it about. Nevertheless, all denominations had been truly united together. He was there to say that there was no doubt about 7,000 souls having been gathered in during last year in Glasgow. Of these 7,000 very few knew much about "The Shorter Catechism," and, in his judgment, they would have committed a great mistake if they had gone with that to the lowest classes. A blessing had rested upon the churches generally, all having received additions. In his own church he had received upwards of 100. The work began with the middle class, and then went down to the lower, and amongst these it was still gloriously progressing. At the first service in the tent on a Sunday morning, a congregation of 2,000 outcasts might be seen gathered; at a second service, at eleven o'clock, there would again be a large congregation; and in the evening the tent would be filled to overflowing. Throughout the week, every night, there were large congregations, and as he thought of all that was being done he could not but ask one question, In what is this amazing work to end?

The Rev. J. G. BILLING said he remembered being at the Agricultural Hall when Mr. Moody had asked the meeting to praise God for what He was about to do in London. That spirit of expectation had resulted in the great things for which they had met together to praise God. It had been almost impossible to distinguish the sects of those who had taken part in the work. He, for instance, had been taken for a Nonconformist. The fact was, they had been so banded together for the great object they had in view, that it had been impossible to distinguish between Baptist and Independent, Churchman and Nonconformist. In his judgment, it was too early yet to speak of the results attending the recent special effort in London, although he could say that hardly a day passed by without his having occasion to bless God for the good which had been done, especially at the Agricultural Hall. He was there to bear joyous testimony to the fact that, as the result of what had been done both at the Agricultural Hall and in Camberwell, hundreds had become possessed of spiritual life, and many who were but "lame" Christians before, had been stimulated to engage in energetic efforts for the good of souls.

The Rev. ARCHIBALD BROWN, of Stepney, said they had to be thankful that God had swept away a great amount of religious stagnation, which was a very difficult thing to deal with. For himself he would far sooner have to deal with downright bitter animosity, than with mere dead stagnation in our churches and the religious world in general. God had broken that up, and on every hand there was a longing to hear the Gospel. One little matter it gave him pleasure to notice: God's people had been taught that it really was a blessed thing to get up early on Sunday morning. People down in the hard-worked East-end had been willing to turn out at six a.m. to go to a religious service, and the oldest inhabitant, he believed, had not seen such a sight before. There had also been an intense desire for the conversion of souls,

and never in months back did they hear such prayers as were now to be heard in these prayer-meetings. They had hundreds now at such meetings, instead of between twenty and thirty. During the last four months God has been pleased to show that His Gospel, in its simplicity, is still His power to move the masses. The gauntlet, which a polite philosophy had thrown down, has been taken up, and it has again been shown that nothing has such power to move the heart as the old, old story. They had proof of this in the East-end, week by week, although he believed it was yet too early to begin to speak of the results flowing from the efforts made in the Bow-road Hall. For himself, he could say, that last week he was at work till midnight in conversing with young converts, and the word of God had so affected all classes that they had but one song—"Bless the Lord, O my soul!"

Rev. DONALD FRASER, D.D., said they could give thanks for what had been done in the west end of London. He had a strong persuasion that much had been done which had not yet come to light. After their American friends had left them, the work which they had been instrumental in commencing would be found in the additions which will be made to the churches. The work had been begun; but ministers now will have to feed the flock by Bible-classes and other means. He believed that there was not a greater delusion than that the upper classes of society were better acquainted with the Bible than the lower. The highest as well as the lowest needed sound Biblical teaching. He did not believe in any monopoly of preaching the Gospel, and to-day they were exulting in the success which had attended the labours of their two brethren. All sensible men are willing to learn from those who can teach; and, while there may be some things which Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey can do which other men cannot do, they had taught many important lessons to all engaged in the work of preaching Christ. He hoped one lesson they would learn would be to use simplicity and downright free speech. Essays, grand paragraphs, and magnificent periods, had spoiled many ministers, and they wanted henceforth increased confidence in the Sword of the Spirit.

The Rev. Canon CONWAY (Westminster) said to-day was like the harvest time of the work, although he could not help thinking a little of the spring period which had preceded it. In the beginning, when he was asked, "What will you do?" he asked, "Is there no precedent in the Word of God for work of this kind? And, upon turning to the Acts of the Apostles, he found what appeared to him to be a most remarkable parallel. They would recollect the case of the eloquent Apollos—of the man who spoke out of his own heart. When he was minded to go to Corinth, the brethren wrote exhorting the disciples to receive him. He came across St. Paul's path, but the apostle was not jealous of him, and the issue of his going to Ephesus was that he helped them much who had believed, and mightily convinced the Jews. Now this was a good precedent, and he could thank God that he had found it in His Word. He himself had found in their American friends two men mighty in the Scriptures. He had found that brethren in Edinburgh and Glasgow had been glad to receive them, and that God had blessed them in the conversion of souls. Therefore, he could heartily thank God for what had been done, and he hoped they would come back again. He desired to bear his hearty testimony to the fact that the higher classes had been reached, and he could only pray that God would raise up many such ambassadors of the truth.

The Rev. R. D. WILSON said a new spiritual glow had come into their lives during the last few months. They were not afraid now of breaking into their own traditions, and of being enthusiastic in the Lord's work. It had been said more than once this afternoon that it was too soon to speak of results. He agreed with this, although he could say that within the last three days he had had no less than twelve cases of conversion as the result of the efforts of the "twin brethren," as their American friends might be called. He begged to assure their two friends that they would return home with the warmest love and esteem of the Christian ministers and people of this great city.

The Rev. T. RICHARDSON (East-end), the Rev. R. TAYLOR (Norwood), the Rev. J. FLINDT (East-end), and the Rev. Mr. NEWTON, each gave brief, but encouraging, testimony to the value of recent revival efforts.

The Rev. Dr. JOHNSON (Wesleyan) said that, with thousands of others, he could not but join in fervently thanking God for the good which the metropolis had received through the labours of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. Several views had already been taken of the bearing of their work. He rejoiced that it emphatically put aside man, whatever he might be disposed to claim on the ground of his ministerial position. A mere sacerdotal priesthood had been put on one side, and God's word had done its own mighty work. He exceedingly rejoiced in this, because it was an open rebuke to the scepticism of the day. He rejoiced that it should be to the world yet once more the power of the Gospel to save souls. It has moved the churches of the land, and broken in upon a state of stagnation. He rejoiced, too, in that it had tended to correct the spread of worldliness which was creeping over us through the overflowing prosperity of the nation, and because it had shown not only the importance, but the necessity, of lay co-operation in the Church of Christ. As to results, he regretted that sickness and

bereavement had interfered with his working in combination with his friends as heartily as he could have desired. He could not, therefore, number his hundreds and thousands; but he could say that their churches had been quickened on every side. "After meetings" were no new things to them as Methodists. He had never once heard the question raised, Is it right to engage in this work? He earnestly hoped their two friends on leaving them would find a solace in the thought that they would be remembered at the family altar, as well as in the Church of God.

The Rev. MARCUS RAINSFORD said God had been working more with the masses than ministers had been. He desired to praise God for what he himself had learnt during the recent awakening. He had learnt that God uses the weakest things to do the grandest work.

The Rev. J. P. CHOWN said he felt it an honour and a privilege to bear his testimony with regard to this work. What had been done in London had found an echo in every part of the country. Numbers of his brethren in the country had felt it a joy to pray that God would bless His servants of a truth. It was not for him to speak of what had been done in London, except on the testimony of others, but down in the north, and indeed in almost every part of the land, a blessing had been received for which they could only give thanks to God. They should show their thankfulness by at once turning the ear to the Master to hear what He said. And He would surely say, "Ye shall see yet greater things than these." He sympathised entirely with the spirit which prohibited them from praising Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey for what had been done; and yet he should like all to show their gratitude to these two brethren by at once seeking to fill the blank which their absence would certainly create. What the Church needs more than ever is more of the personal Christ, so that Christians should be Christ's work is not to be done by officials, and that we shall never have the right state of the Church until every member of it is a preacher of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The Rev. W. A. CHAPMAN (Lock Chapel), Mr. HENRY VARLEY, and the Rev. W. H. AITKEN having briefly spoken,

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said that nothing but a positive command from Mr. Moody would have induced him to come forward to say a few words in the presence of so many ministers of the Gospel. But as he had been asked to express what he felt of the effort made during the last four months, he did so with a deep sense of gratitude to God that he had raised up such a man, with such a message, to be delivered in such a manner. Mr. Moody had wisely said that they were neither to praise him nor his friend Mr. Sankey, yet, if they praised God for sending them such men as these, they did but express their admiration of the instruments while they gave God all the glory. He had been acquainted for many years with the people of this metropolis, and it was only fair he should state that he found everywhere traces of the impression these men had made, and he earnestly hoped that impression would be lasting and indelible. In conclusion, the noble earl said that if Messrs. Moody and Sankey had done nothing more than to teach people to sing with energy and expression such hymns as "Hold the fort," they would by their visit have conferred an inestimable blessing.

Mr. Sankey having sung the hymn commencing "There were ninety-and-nine," Mr. MOODY said he wished to thank the ministers for the kind sympathy manifested towards them during the past two years. Wherever they had gone they had nothing but kindness shown them. He wished also to thank the committee and the reporters for the press, who had never reported his mistakes or his failings. In fact, all had been kind. He earnestly begged in conclusion that they would continue still to pray for them, as they had not failed to do during the past two years.

Some moments were now spent in silent prayer. A proposal was presently made to give Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey (who had left the meeting) a pecuniary memento of their visit to London, but upon Mr. Stone promptly saying that nothing would occasion greater pain to their friends, the subject dropped, and the meeting came to a close.

The Rev. T. W. Aveling, of Kingsland Church, and chairman-elect of the Congregational Union, has received from the Howard University, Washington, United States, the diploma of D.D.

The Rev. Herbert Stent has resigned his connection with the Rev. E. T. Prust as co-pastor of the Commercial-street Congregational Church, Northampton. His ministry at Northampton will terminate in three months' time.

The Rev. A. C. Gray, of Luton, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church assembling at Lewisham-road Baptist Chapel, to become its pastor, and will enter upon his ministry there, God willing, on the first Sunday in September.

The Rev. Henry Batchelor, of Elgin-place Church, Glasgow, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Congregational Church, Blackheath, and will shortly enter on his pastoral work there.

The Rev. H. G. Hastings, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Common-close, Warminster, to succeed the Rev. C. E. B. Reed, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

MR. PEARSALL SMITH is now sojourning for a few days in Wales, previous to embarking for America, "it being thought that the quietude of his own home may prove the best restorative." His health, though somewhat improved, is stated to be still a cause of solicitude to his friends.

WALTHAMSTOW.—At a social meeting of the Trinity Congregational Church, Walthamstow, held last Thursday evening, the Rev. W. S. H. Fielden (who has lately accepted the secretariat of the Colonial Missionary Society) was presented with an illuminated and framed address, the substance of which was given in one of our recent numbers, and also with a very handsome and costly silver tea-service.

TRINITY CHURCH, CLAPHAM.—At a meeting of the presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, held on Tuesday, July 13, the Rev. David MacEwan, D.D., of that city, accepted the call presented to him by the Clapham congregation. The Rev. Dr. Edmond, of Highbury, and the Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Forest-hill, appeared as commissioners. Dr. MacEwan is known as an earnest and eloquent preacher, and it is gratifying to learn that the pulpit so ably filled by the late Rev. Dr. Macfarlane will soon be occupied by a worthy successor.

A CONFERENCE OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will be held in London on the 20th inst. and following days, when delegates are expected to be present from all the Presbyterian churches north of the Tweed and from the Presbyterians in England, Ireland, Wales (Calvinistic Methodists), the Reformed Church of France, the Free Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel, the Presbyterian Church and the Dutch Reformed Church of the United States. On Tuesday, the 28th, there will be a social reception in the hall of Regent-square Church. The conference will open on the morning of the 21st at the English Presbyterian College, Queen's-square, after which the delegates will be entertained at dinner. On the evening of the 22nd there is to be a public meeting, and on the following Sunday arrangements will be made for the leading Presbyterian pulpits being occupied by strangers from other countries.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN METHODIST CONFERENCES.—This question, which is likely to come up for discussion at the approaching Wesleyan Conference here, was, we learn from the *Belfast Northern Whig*, the subject of an informal discussion during the sittings of the Irish Methodist Conference. Mr. T. Percival Bunting referred to a pamphlet he had published on the subject, and spoke of the great impulse given to the movement in England at the recent district meetings. He said a Conference committee had already sanctioned the principle of lay representation, and it was probable that the next English Conference, notwithstanding expected opposition from one or two powerful opponents, would see its way to do the same. He noticed with satisfaction that in Ireland the ministers were thoroughly with the movement. He would counsel the greatest care that the true and proper functions of the ministry should ever be preserved; and would deprecate very much any representation which would include merely the wealthy, and be confined to city magnates, &c. He desired to see country circuits represented as well as the large towns. In the conversation that followed, opinions were expressed by several that the existing committees of review were to a large extent useless and a mere waste of time, and that the laity should long ago have been permitted to take their places in the chief court of the Methodist Church. It was decided not to discuss details, but simply to pass a resolution urging the Conference not to delay further the final settlement of this question, but to adopt such a plan, before it separated, as will secure the election of lay representatives to the Conference of 1876, to meet in Dublin. This was done.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The eighty-third annual meeting took place at Blackheath Congregational Church on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 6 and 7. On the Tuesday afternoon the Kent Union Society held its meeting, under the presidency of the treasurer, W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst. This society is established for the relief of aged and infirm ministers of the Gospel, and for the widows and orphans of deceased ministers; and, according to its last printed report, distributed 492*l.* among twenty-five annuitants. In the evening of the same day the Rev. H. W. Butcher, of Margate, preached the annual sermon; after which the Rev. J. R. Thomson, M.A., of Tunbridge Wells, presided at a united communion service. The Revs. B. Waugh, W. J. Andrew, and E. Hayward took part in these services. On Wednesday morning the ministers and delegates met for business, the Rev. J. R. Thomson, who is chairman for the year, being president. After the usual routine business, grants were made to the total amount of 400*l.* By this sum assistance will be given to eight churches for the support of the ministry; to three churches for special evangelistic work; to five evangelists, labouring in various parts of the county; and to two other evangelists whom it is intended to place during the current year. A very animated discussion ensued respecting the formation of a fund on the basis of the Debt Extinction Fund (which has succeeded in extinguishing 13,000*l.* of obligations), for the assistance of all church and school extension efforts at present in contemplation. It has been ascertained that, for such plans in the county of Kent, about 40,000*l.* will be required in a very brief space of time; and it has been resolved to attempt this work—a work which, if fully accomplished, will leave no debt remaining on any Congregational

church in Kent, and no congregation without a substantial and commodious place of worship. The chairman next read an admirable paper on the doctrinal and ethical elements in our public teaching. He was cordially thanked for it, and pressed to permit its publication. The evening meeting, for the maintenance and enforcement of free church principles and of evangelistic work, was under the presidency of the Rev. J. Beazley, whom all rejoiced to see in greatly recovered health and strength. After the presentation of reports by the secretary, and the Rev. A. Turner, of Ashford, and a brief address from Mr. Beazley, speeches were made by the Revs. W. H. Davison (Chatham), H. M. Gunn (Sevenoaks), and J. H. Wilson (Home Missionary Society), and by W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst.

Correspondence.

ENGLISH DISSENTERS AND MR. WARD BEECHER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you permit a Welsh Dissenter to express in your columns his thorough approval of a letter signed "A Nonconformist," on the above subject? Will it not be the wisest course for all English citizens to let the subject rest where it is? Has there not been sufficient scandal already?

Yours truly,

A WELSH DISSENTER.

Wrexham, July 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The respect so deservedly entertained for Dr. Raleigh's judgment renders it the more necessary to enter a protest against the contents of the letter recently addressed by him to the *Times* on this subject.

1. He represents the message of congratulation as being signed by Mr. Beecher's "friends." If this were so the matter would be as private as he seems to suppose it. But the words with which the message commences are—"We, the undersigned Congregational ministers, resident in London and the neighbourhood." Surely Nonconformist laymen in London and the neighbourhood can hardly avoid looking upon what is done by their ministers, signing under that name, as affecting themselves. It is quite certain that others will.

2. Dr. Raleigh further says that he "never for a moment supposed that in signing the document he was expressing any opinion on Mr. Beecher's sayings and doings in general." I am sincerely glad to hear it. But the document purports "to put on record an expression of judgment and feeling so entirely favourable to the Christian character of our honoured brother." If these words are intended only to express the satisfaction of the signatories at Mr. Beecher's vindication from the "appalling charge which he was engaged in rebutting," it is unfortunate that words were chosen so little apt to convey that impression. It is plain that no one reading this message could do otherwise than think that the "confidence" which the signatories felt towards Mr. Beecher before any of the facts disclosed in the late inquiry were known or suspected "continued unabated," and their estimate of his Christian character remained "entirely favourable," notwithstanding the "improprieties" of which Mr. Beecher has, on his own confession, been guilty.

(3) To us, who look to our ministers as set to be teachers in faith and morals, it would be appalling if we could think that an English Nonconformist minister who should be guilty of such "improprieties" would be still regarded by his brother ministers with "continued confidence and unabated love." I can no more follow the train of thought by which Dr. Raleigh conceives Mr. Beecher's acquittal of a "gross and abominable crime" to be a fit occasion for public manifestations of the highest confidence and esteem, than I could imagine an acquittal on a charge of murder to be a reason for congratulating a man who had confessed himself guilty of a gross assault.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A NONCONFORMIST LAYMAN.

* * We have published Dr. Raleigh's letter in another column, and have received some other letters on this subject, which it is not necessary to publish. One of them is from "A Nonconformist," who wrote to us last week, and who travels over much the same ground as "A Nonconformist Layman," though with somewhat more heat. We can, however, heartily echo his concluding remark that "in any case Mr. Ward Beecher will now be convinced that neither the people generally nor any section of the press of England join with the excited followers of Dr. Parker, be they laymen or divines, in their sentimental profession." The action taken in this country calls to mind the old proverb, "More haste, worse speed." But for the reckless and absurd precipitation of the minister of the City Temple, we can easily imagine, though it is mere surmise, that the congratulations to Mr. Beecher would, if adequate time for reflection had been allowed, have taken a form which could not have provoked external criticism. But the challenge was publicly thrown down, and we now see the result.

MR. SOUL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The writer of the letter which appeared in your paper of Saturday last was wrong in stating that there were "differences between Mr. Soul and the committee of the Orphan Working School."

It may be that one or two of the committee differ with him as to his right to work for orphan children not of the Orphan Working School, forgetting the words, "This ought you to have done, and not left the other undone." Mr. Soul is very dear to the writer of these lines, and to thousands.

Yours obediently,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

July 13, 1875.

THE QUEEN'S PET PARSONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The time has come when Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists, can afford to smile at the sneers and jokes of Erastian prelates, especially when such proofs of bad temper and bad taste are obtruded at the *in vino veritas* banquets at the Mansion House. Such gala days to bishops and their civic adulators are, beyond all doubt, means of grace, and tend in more than an ordinary degree to lead them "to set their affection on things above, not on things on the earth." That the Queen is nominally the head of the Church is a theory at best, but practically the prelate maker of the hour is a successful novelist and satirist, and not the monarch who is so honoured and beloved by all the Nonconformists of this realm. It is probable that the Primate had the late brochure of Mr. Dale before his eyes, or his stale joke about the grocer was meant as a sop to the Cerberus of the *Church Times*, who lately has been exhibiting in the columns of his erratic journal the nepotism of his archbishop and his ecclesiastical love "to the household of Tait." His grace has apparently forgotten that the real head of the Redeemed Church was once a worker, if not a trader, and He was not and is not ashamed to call all men of faith His brethren, at whom publicly to sneer without reason indeed is "to offend."

If the archbishop imagines that the Queen would approve his ill-timed taunt, let me assure him that he is mistaken, and that if her prelates are not gentlemen the monarch of England is a true lady. Some few men imagine that it is a very wonderful thing to be a parson, but, sir, one-half of the ministers of our Nonconformist churches would and could have been ranked among the best of the clergy, if it had not been that respect to conscience and love to Christ led them to choose the more exalted position which they occupy as "men of faith." He, indeed, must be a miserable and even contemptible Independent who does not acknowledge that Congregationalism has its weak points. The marvel, however, with me is not that these blots are so large and so many, but that they are so small and so few. Let me, however, bring under the attention of your readers two samples of clerical wisdom, out of many hundreds in my possession, one of which is taken from the *Church Times* of Saturday last. A little while ago a sapient clergyman, who had gone through the ordination service, illustrated and proved the Eastern Position from Genesis ii. 8, and the "garden" was made to do good service for Ritualism and the Anglican priesthood. There is at Wolverhampton a building called St. Andrew's, which at first I took to be a lunatic asylum, but found, upon inquiry, to be a church. The writer signs himself in full, "John Metcalf Davenport," and this Metcalf aforesaid tells the public thus he has read the "medical study by Dr. F. Lefebvre, of Louise Lateau of Bois D'Haine," of stigmata and trance notoriety. This work is published by Burns and Oates, the Roman Catholic booksellers. He informs all whom it may concern that he has actually beheld with his own Anglican eyes the veritable lady whose superhuman powers he eulogises and adores. After describing certain so-called facts, the writer says:—

The case has, at least, been exposed to plenty of searching criticism, for during the two years that Dr. Lefebvre was watching it, besides the five or six doctors who were present at his experiments, nearly a hundred medical men and two hundred theologians visited her (in addition to the general public, which numbered several thousands). With regard to fraudulent practices on the part of her ecclesiastical guardians, I must leave your readers to judge for themselves when they have read the following, which happened to myself.

Some of your readers, but probably not all, may know that one of the powers Louise Lateau possesses, when in ecstasy, is that of distinguishing blessed from common objects, and that this manifests itself by a radiant smile when the former are placed near her face, while of the latter she takes no notice. In the same manner she distinguishes between priests and laymen. When a layman places his hand near her face no change in the fixity of her expression is observed, but when a priest does the same thing a sudden radiant smile lights up her countenance. Now, surely, if there were any Ultramontane wire-pulling, one would expect Louise to vote an Anglican priest, like myself, a layman, but this was not the case. Her response to the approach of my hand was precisely the same as to that of the seven or eight Roman priests assembled at her house with me, although the curé himself, and three or four of the other priests, knew me to be an Anglican. The same happened to my friend, the Rev. William John Knox Little, of St. Thomas', Regent-street (by whom I was myself intro-

duced to the curé of Bois D'Haine), when he visited Louise two or three years since.

I will only remark that if a Roman oracle (so to speak) testifies to the validity of Anglican Orders, against which Romanists have written so much, we, at least, I think, may credit the keepers of it with sincerity.

Now, Sir, the consecrated man who wrote this worse than heresy is one among hundreds of clerics of a similar stamp and of like calibre whom the archbishop practically asserts are specially commissioned by the Holy Spirit to teach the glorious Gospel; and not only so, but that they have also a kind of right to a monopoly of the office of public instructors, while Dr. Stoughton, Dr. Allon, Dr. Punshon, and Dr. Angus are heretical and schismatic intruders. Pray, dear Sir, advise the archbishop to leave the despotic grocer to our own tender mercies—and we know now right well how to deal with such tyrants—and at the next civic symposium, if he is need of a serious joke, let him bring out for exhibition our far-famed Wolverhampton Met-calf.

Your obedient servant,

NOT OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF TAIT.

Kensington, July 10, 1875.

THE QUEEN VERSUS THE GROCER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Well may the Rev. Dr. Parker demand from the Archbishop of Canterbury, through the *Daily News*, the address of the Omnipotent Grocer to whom his grace alluded the other night at the Mansion House. By no one, probably, could the wish be more keenly felt, or appropriately expressed, to be brought face to face with that arrogant trader than by the "Independent" minister who could make a congregation of 2,000 persons—men, women, and children—decide with admirable unanimity, and in a moment, upon the whole merits of the Tilton-Beecher question.

The triumphant tone of the irate Doctor's inquiry after the unfortunate retailer clearly indicates what would happen to the poor man should the archbishop produce him. I sincerely hope, however, that, from pure compassion, he will leave that grocer in his present obscurity. But I am disposed to think that Dr. Tait has been grossly imposed upon. If any such all-powerful individual as his grocer ever did exist, he has, I believe, gone long ago to Abraham's bosom, for he is certainly no longer in the bosom of any of the Independent churches. "Independent" churches, where are they? Independent they no doubt are of each other—this, at all events, may be safely asserted—but if Dr. Tait thinks they are all absolutely independent, or that any tradesman "on the other side of the street," connected with any one of them, supplies the place of the Queen as its head, he knows very little of the practical working of the "Independent" principle. Why, Sir, the minister himself, if he be a man of any ability, is the "head" of his own church, a very Pope, with far greater powers than any to which the Queen can lay claim, and generally as infallible in his own estimation as that respectable old gentleman at Rome himself. Can you have a more convincing proof of all this than the recent monstrous proceeding of Dr. Parker? But Dr. Parker is not alone in his assumption of "supremacy." The instance which in his case has become so notorious is only a little more flagrant than others which could be named. As a matter of fact, the minister is the sole "Independent" connected with an Independent church. And he usually vindicates his independence with charming nonchalance and spirit, and with but little show of regard to the counsels or wishes of the "office-bearers." Indeed, as a rule, he is permitted to take his own course, without let or hindrance; for meekness, forbearance, and long-suffering are the happy Christian characteristics of most Independent congregations. Of ministers and congregations in and about London this is more especially true. A very close connection between them is less practicable than in the country. In their case, the much-vaunted designation of "pastor" has, to a considerable extent, ceased to have any practical significance, and one may almost say that even the pulpit has become little more than the professor's chair—nay, in many instances it has become far less, for there is reason to fear that the best efforts of some of our metropolitan ministers are spent upon literary and political articles in newspapers and periodicals, in discharge of what they no doubt consider their most urgent "public duties."

But I began to write for the enlightenment of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the point of the imperious grocer, and upon this point only, and I must not permit myself to assume the functions of a spy in the Congregational camp.

I am, Sir,

A SUBMISSIVE CONGREGATIONALIST.

July 12, 1875.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I cannot quite see with Mr. Grimwade the necessity for any increase of public Nonconformist Grammar Schools: one might suppose from his letter that the one at Bishop's Stortford was almost the only school in which boys received the advantages of a good education and religious training.

Mr. Grimwade appears to be ignorant of the fact that there are several large and important private schools in the Eastern Counties and elsewhere con-

ducted on Nonconformist principles, the principals of which conscientiously strive to make religious training their first aim, and in whose schools the advantages of such training are certainly equal to those in the institution at Bishop Stortford, whilst, by referring to the class-lists and reports of the various examining bodies, it will be seen that the educational results of these schools in most cases are certainly not inferior to those of the school of which Mr. Grimwade is president, whilst in some they are superior.

I have no wish to say anything to detract from the school referred to. I am glad it has been a success. I hope it will still be, and that much good may be done there; at the same time, I cannot let the reflection upon a large number of good private schools which Mr. Grimwade's letter contained pass unnoticed.

I believe the principals of most of our schools in the present day are men who feel, that, whilst training youths for the great battle of life, they have a higher and nobler duty to perform—that of directing their minds and thoughts to the life lying beyond this, and that they are amenable to their God for the due performance of such duty.

Yours obediently,

A. Y. GAYFER.

Cave House, Uxbridge, July 12, 1875.

Imperial Parliament.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

The House of Commons on Wednesday was mainly occupied with a discussion on the second reading of Mr. Trevelyan's Household Franchise (Counties) Bill. Mr. BRIGHT prefaced the debate by presenting a petition, signed by sixty thousand members and friends of the Agricultural Labourers' Union. The right hon. gentleman said he had reason to believe the signatures were all genuine, and he thought the petition was well worthy of the consideration of the House. Mr. SALT moved the rejection of the bill, and argued that there was no call for reopening the question of reform. Mr. FORSTER regarded the question as merely one of time after Mr. Disraeli's speech of last year, in which it was admitted that the county householders would exercise the franchise as judiciously as the town voters. He repeated his arguments of last year as to the necessity of the agricultural labourers being represented when such questions as Church reform came to be dealt with, and insisted on the opportuneness of the bill. To those who feared redistribution he pointed out that the longer it was delayed the more sweeping would be the measure. Mr. RIDLEY denied that the country wanted a Reform Bill; and if it did, this was not the bill it required. There was no necessary injustice in the non-identity of the county and borough franchises, and as to the "agricultural labourers" argument, this bill would not enfranchise them, as they would be swamped by other classes. Mr. FAWCETT supported the bill on the ground that it would enfranchise the artisans outside the towns and the agricultural labourers. Admitting that when the question was seriously taken up as a practical measure it must be accompanied by a redistribution of seats, he denied that it would necessarily lead to the disfranchisement of the small boroughs or equal electoral districts. After a personal explanation from Mr. Rodwell, Mr. BENTINCK said he was of opinion that the object of the bill was not to improve the representation, but to create an agitation. The real grievance was the under-representation of the counties, and the effect of lowering the county franchise would be to flood the counties with the vice of corruption which now reigned rampant in the boroughs. Mr. G. ANDERSON and Mr. MACDONALD supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. PLUNKETT. Mr. TREVELYAN, in supporting his bill, declared that all the arguments adduced against it were irrelevant. He combated what he called the bugbear objection—that it must be accompanied by a redistribution of seats—principally by appealing to Mr. Disraeli's proposals in 1859 and 1867, and dwelt at much length on the anomalies of the present system, particularly on its injustice to the agricultural labourer, which he exemplified by the different line of conduct pursued by county and borough members when the interest of the labouring classes were concerned. Mr. NEWDEGATE protested warmly against the imputation on the county members, and accused Mr. Trevelyan of advocating with very slight disguise the philosophy of Tom Paine. The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he could not agree with any of the speeches which had been made, and he intended to take the same course as last year—to refrain altogether from voting. He was unable to oppose the principle of the bill, but he held that such a measure as this must be accompanied by a large redistribution, as to the character and extent of which neither Mr. Trevelyan nor any of his supporters seemed to have formed any idea. But, in truth, no measure of redistribution adequate to accompany such an extension of the franchise as this could be carried by the strongest Government, unless the country showed a much greater interest in the question than was at present manifested. Moreover, he doubted whether the class proposed to be enfranchised was yet sufficiently politically educated. Lord J. MANNERS, in summing up the debate, pointed out that identity of franchise had

never been contained in any of the Reform Bills of the Liberal party; in fact, they had opposed it when Mr. Disraeli proposed it in 1859. Rallying the Liberal party on its "split," Lord John remarked that Mr. Trevelyan had given Lord Hartington notice to quit the command, at least, of the left wing, at which there was a loud cheer from below the gangway. Redistribution and enfranchisement, Lord John Manners insisted, after the resolution of 1866, could not be separated; and he wound up by warning the House that the result of this bill would be to destroy the varied character of the House, and to return a uniform array of members, distinguished for their wealth and local influence. Mr. GREENE and Mr. STORER having spoken, the division was taken, and the second reading was negatived by 268 to 166.

Of the majority 266 were Conservatives and 3 Liberals, viz., Sir E. Antrobus (Wilton), Mr. W. H. Foster (Bridgnorth), and Mr. Lowe (London University). The minority of 168 was made up of 147 Liberals, 20 Home Rulers, and 1 Conservative—Mr. J. M. Cobbett (Oldham). The members of the late Government who voted for the bill were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, Mr. Childers, Mr. Baxter, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Adam, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord F. Cavendish, Lord Kensington, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Law, Mr. Lefevre, and Mr. Arthur Peel. Mr. Stansfeld was accidentally shut out from recording his vote in favour of the bill. The following members of the late Ministry absented themselves from the division: Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, Sir H. James, and Sir W. V. Harcourt. The numbers in each case were smaller than in the division upon the measure last year, when 173 voted for the bill and 287 against it.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BURMAH.

On Thursday evening, in reply to Mr. Grant Duff, Lord G. HAMILTON said he had every reason to believe, as regarded the earlier matters in dispute between the Indian Government and the King of Burmah, that a satisfactory settlement would be effected, but the recent murder of Mr. Margary on the Chinese frontier, and the cordial reception given by the king to the Chinese general who had not only permitted, but was supposed to have given orders for the attack, rendered it necessary that the Government of India should insist upon the king placing no obstacles in the way of our obtaining redress. The king had refused to allow the passage of British troops through his territory; but he (Lord George) hoped and believed that he would yield to our just demands, and that no collision would take place. Negotiations were still in progress, and pending these it would be detrimental to the public service to produce any papers relating to the subject.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Subsequently Mr. DISRAELI made his promised statement respecting the Prince of Wales's visit to India. His royal highness, the Premier said, had been a great traveller, he had always taken a great interest in visiting the various dependencies of the Crown, and his visit to Canada, in particular, had been of great service both to himself and the public interest. He had for some time desired to visit India, but it was obvious that the simple arrangements which had sufficed for his travels among people of his own race would not suffice for a visit to India, an ancient country, inhabited by various nations of different religions and customs. In that country the custom of interchanging presents between host and guest was deeply rooted; and though the Indian Government had endeavoured to discourage it as applied to their own officials, they had not been able to check it. The practice of the Indian Government of selling these presents could not be adopted in regard to the Prince of Wales, and though mere ceremonial presents would be discouraged, the prince, who would be the guest or make the acquaintance of many native princes, must be placed in a position to exercise the splendid generosity which belonged to his character and became his position. On this question Mr. Disraeli appealed to the House not to enter into any discussion which might take away the spontaneous character of these gifts. It was intended that the prince would leave England about the 17th of October, and his visit would last six months. He would be conveyed to and from India by the *Serapis*, accompanied by the *Osborne*. The Admiralty estimate of the voyage out and home would amount to about 52,000*l.*, of which sum four-fifths would be borne on this year's estimates. When the prince touched the shores of India he would become the Viceroy's guest—a point insisted on by Lord Northbrook, who had strongly advised the visit from the first—and the expenditure from the Indian revenue—confined solely to the rites of hospitality—would probably be somewhere about 30,000*l.* With respect to the character and object of his royal highness's tour, Mr. Disraeli said:—

He does not go there as the representative of Her Majesty, but as the heir apparent of her crown. It is therefore obvious that some difficulties which, under other circumstances, might be contemplated as arising from the position of the Viceroy and his royal highness cannot prevail in the present instance, because no one has been so earnestly anxious for this visit as the Viceroy himself, and no one has been more careful and fruitful in devising expedients which may secure for his royal highness that position which would satisfy the country and himself. For reasons of this kind it has been arranged that his royal highness shall hold an investiture of the Star of India, which will probably be

the most important ceremony in which the princes and chiefs of India will participate. There are many other things by which I feel perfectly convinced that, without taking a step which would be full of political inconvenience, by interfering in any way with the legal and constitutional character of the Viceroy, his royal highness will be placed throughout his travels in a position which will impress the mind of India with his real dignity and influence.

For the personal expenses of the prince, Mr. Disraeli said, it was proposed to ask Parliament for a vote of 60,000*l.* That sum, it was believed, would enable his royal highness to accomplish all that he could reasonably desire; it would be spent on the responsibility of the Government, and would be submitted to the confidential audit of Sir W. Anderson.

In the discussion which followed, the Marquis of HARTINGTON expressed a general approval of the tone and matter of Mr. Disraeli's proposal. Mr. FAWCETT and Mr. HANKEY urged that no portion of the expense should fall on India. Mr. MACDONALD maintained that these votes on account of the royal family were tending to bring the Crown into disrepute, and insisted that they would "do more than communism, internationalism, or any other 'ism' to sap the loyalty of the working classes." Regarding the matter from an Indian point of view, Sir G. CAMPBELL pronounced the proposition of the Government to be "eminently satisfactory." Mr. DENISON said he did not believe that Mr. Macdonald's sentiments would be echoed by the working classes. Mr. P. WYNNDHAM feared that the grant would not be sufficient, and referred to Lord Elgin's tour in the cold season, which had cost 50,000*l.* He agreed with Mr. Fawcett that India should not be called on to bear any of the cost. Mr. O'CONNOR POWER doubted the expediency of the visit. Colonel BERESFORD denied that Mr. Macdonald spoke the real sentiments of the working classes. Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, on the other hand, endorsed all that Mr. Macdonald had said. Mr. BIGGAR suggested that if presents were to be made they ought to be given out of the prince's private purse. Mr. BURT joined Mr. Macdonald in uttering an earnest protest against the vote. Lord ELCHO and Mr. WHALLEY also spoke. Mr. DISRAELI then fixed the discussion of the estimate for Thursday next, and the subject dropped.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

On the motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. HANBURY called attention to the measures adopted for repressing the East African slave-trade, and moved that the presence of a squadron in the Persian Gulf is an indispensable measure of repression. Sir J. KENNAWAY and Mr. ASHLEY urged the Government not to relax its efforts to put down the traffic; and Mr. BOURKE, admitting that we had undertaken to stop the slave-trade, and could not relinquish the task without dishonour, claimed for the present Government the credit of having acted up to this obligation, and vindicated also the good faith of the Khedive in the suppression of the slave-trade. Mr. FORSTER expressed his opinion that the present Government had satisfactorily followed up the policy of its predecessors, and Mr. M. HENRY asserted that the Khedive, his family, and his Ministers were determined to suppress the traffic. Mr. Hanbury's motion was then negatived.

CONSULAR CHAPLAINCIES.

In the Commons on Friday Mr. HEYGATE, on the motion to go into committee of supply, called attention to the report of the select committee appointed last year to inquire into the withdrawal—effected under Lord Granville's circular—of the allowance granted to consular chaplains, and moved a resolution declaring that this withdrawal was uncalled for and inexpedient, and should be reconsidered by Her Majesty's Government. Colonel ALEXANDER supported the motion; Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, Mr. ONSLOW, and Sir H. WOLFF also supported the motion, and reproached the Government with favouring disestablishment and with acting in direct opposition to the Conservative feeling by which they were placed in office. On the other hand, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HANKEY, and Mr. KINNAIRD defended the report, and Mr. BOURKE, on behalf of the Government, vindicated the course the course they had pursued in adopting the policy of their predecessors. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER added that where a case could be made out the Government would be ready to reconsider it. Sir W. BARTELOTT and Mr. J. G. TALBOT recommended the withdrawal of the motion, which Mr. Heygate was ready to do, but the Opposition would not permit it, and the motion was accordingly negatived.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.—An expedition, under the direction of the American Palestine Exploration Society, has arrived in England from New York. The object of their explorations is to prepare a map and investigate the antiquities of the region east of the Jordan, as the country on the west of that river is now being explored by English societies. The party consisted of Colonel J. C. Lane, of Brooklyn, commanding the expedition, J. Harvey Treat, of Lawrence, Mass., and Professor Selah Merrill, of Andover, Mass., a distinguished Oriental linguist and archaeologist. They will be joined in Europe by Rudolph Meyer, who has preceded the party to make arrangements. They take with them a large supply of engineering instruments of American make, and, to avoid jarring them, the entire journey to Beyrout will be made by water. The expedition will remain two years in Palestine.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our Correspondent in the Gallery.)

The long-looked-for statement by Mr. Disraeli on the estimate of the cost of the Prince of Wales's visit to India was made on Thursday night. The House was crowded to hear the news—a phenomenon which, in the absence of "personal explanations" and "questions of privilege," has not of late been of frequent occurrence. It was rather odd to find a general feeling of surprise, not to say of disappointment, at the smallness of the amount asked for. In a matter like this a Conservative Government has the advantage of a bad character. Had Mr. Childers been at the Admiralty and Mr. Gladstone at the head of affairs, Parliament and the public would have expected to have had the estimate made up on the strictest principles of economy, and 142,000*l.* would have fully come up to expectation. But we have not been accustomed to expect anything except lavish expenditure from a Conservative Government, and when one makes a moderate demand upon the taxpayer there is a vague impression that there must be a mistake somewhere. I venture to think, however, that before the account is finally closed there will be no ground of complaint on the score of inadequate provision. It will be observed that the total sum is divided under three heads: 52,000*l.* is to pay for the expenses of the prince and his attendants to and from India; 60,000*l.* is allotted for the prince's pocket money; and the balance, 30,000*l.*, to the estimated cost of the Viceroy's hospitalities on account of the visit, which are debited to the revenues of India. No question is raised as to the sufficiency of the first two items, but with respect to the third, people who know best say that the cost of the prince's progress through India is more likely to reach 60,000*l.* than the sum named. Upon this point, and upon the other as to whether India should be debited with any portion of the visit, the debate of to-morrow night will chiefly turn. But if Mr. Disraeli's speech of Thursday be carefully looked at it will be observed that there was a convenient vagueness in the terms in which he mentioned the amount of the charge that would fall upon India. With respect to the other two items he was absolutely precise, but when he came to deal with the probable cost of the Viceroy's hospitalities he carefully avoided responsibility in naming a definite sum, saying "it would not be very much," adding that he "had seen an estimate," and, finally, with a shrug of the shoulders and a wave of the hand, throwing in the observation that "it might be about 30,000*l.*"

Mr. Disraeli made his statement in a quiet, business-like manner, resisting in a manner that seemed marvellous to those acquainted with his weakness, the temptation to climb up, as it were, into the loftiest branches of a palm-tree, and thence chant in the ear of an admiring audience a highfalutin' strain, full of big words and sonorous phrases signifying nothing. Only once or twice rounded sentences about "an ancient country of many kingdoms," and about "the heir of empires," slipped in. But they stood apart from the general composition of the speech, not marked by any enthusiasm, and sufficient for the purpose. It was followed by a brief debate, which at one period promised to be noisy. The opportunity appeared to Mr. Macdonald to be a favourable one for hoisting himself into a prominent place as the mouth-piece of that working class which malicious people have been hinting the member for Stafford has of late been rather neglecting, being engrossed in the occupation of holding on to the skirts of noble lords and other distinguished persons. The right of the working classes on this or any cognate subject is always studiously acknowledged in the House of Commons. But the working class were unfortunate in their self-appointed champion. Had Mr. Burt or Mr. Cowen (though the latter is not specially a working man's candidate) risen to address the House on the subject, he would have been listened to with respectful attention. But Mr. Macdonald, unfortunately, has not succeeded in favourably impressing the House, and his interposition was resented by groans and shouts of "Oh! Oh!" This little vocal exercise warmed up hon. members from the condition of decorous quietude in which they had been left by Mr. Disraeli's unimpassioned address, and the succeeding half-hour was enlivened by an interchange of arguments between hon. members on the Conservative side, and hon. members below the gangway opposite, who, seeing Mr. Macdonald thus contumeliously crushed for expression of views which they in some measure shared, gallantly came to the rescue and covered his retreat.

Supply is scarcely in a more forward state than it

was a week ago, notwithstanding the fulfilment of Mr. Disraeli's promise to devote the week to urging it forward. The explanation of this lies in the fact that private members, making hay during the brief period of sunshine have, on each night that Supply was put down as the first order, flooded the paper with notices to call attention to subjects ranging from armoured ships to the "case of Thomas Buffey, late brigade sutler at the Curragh Camp." On Thursday night the House did not get into committee until twelve o'clock, and then, after devoting half an hour to discussion of the question whether it was not too late to discuss, progress was reported; and Mr. Ward Hunt, who had been sitting on the Treasury Bench since five o'clock in the hope of getting some votes, sadly walked out with his red despatch-box. On Friday night the same ill fortune pursued the Government, with the added injury of an hour spent in the discussion of private bills before public business was reached. It was half-past twelve before Supply was reached on this night, and, as before, the Opposition objected to vote money at so late an hour, and in so thin and wearied a House. But no one could resist the desperate cry of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, supplemented by the piteous appeal of Mr. W. H. Smith, and after a brief show of resistance the opposition was withdrawn, and the House, going into committee, and remaining steadily at work for an hour, voted as much money as would have bought up the Civil List of half a dozen of those small German Principalities, the contemplation of which used to delight the soul of the late Mr. Thackeray.

The Labour Law Bills came on for discussion on Monday night, and were dealt with in a business-like manner. On the first, which has been christened the "Employers and Labourers Bill," the fighting was chiefly upon a single point. One of the earlier clauses of the bill proposed that in cases where a workman had contracted to do certain work, and broke his contract, he was to be sent to prison for a month. Against this the front Opposition Bench strongly protested, urging that such an enactment would have the effect of practically re-introducing the system of imprisonment for debt. On the division the strength of parties was tried, and it was found, somewhat to the astonishment of ministers, that they were in a majority of only 20. This discovery, backed up by another division, which showed the majority at 19, had a considerable effect upon the course taken by the Government; and though so recently as Friday Mr. Cross had informed a conference of M.P.'s and officials of Labour Associations that he could not touch the Criminal Law Amendment Act, he, towards midnight, brought in a new clause, which embodied Mr. Lowe's resolution, and practically repealed the obnoxious portion of the Act. A study of the division list will show that the dangerously small majorities of the Government were due, not to additions to the Opposition votes, but to abstentions on the part of the Ministerialists. I happen to know that in the course of the evening Mr. Cross received an intimation from a score of the usual supporters of the Government to the effect that if Mr. Lowe's amendments with respect to the Criminal Law Amendment Act were put, they should be obliged to vote for it. That of course meant a defeat of the Government, and Mr. Cross judiciously met the difficulty half-way, and totally adopted the clause which he had solemnly declared he would fight to the last. But anything was better than being beaten on a division. The debate stands adjourned to Friday.

THE BEECHER CASE.

A New York telegram states that the members of Plymouth Church on Thursday last expressed their entire confidence in their pastor, the Rev. H. Ward Beecher, and voted him a salary of 20,000*l.* a year. Such a salary, 20,000*l.* a year, would be a fabulous amount even for the wealthiest of congregations to give to the most popular of preachers, and, as Mr. Beecher's salary (about 4,000*l.* a year) has hitherto been paid out of the pew rents of Plymouth Church, the probability is that the sum named, assuming the figures to be correct, has been voted to defray the costs incurred by Mr. Beecher in defending the action brought against him by Mr. Tilton.

Detailed accounts of the close of the Beecher trial are given in the New York journals on the 3rd. After the jury had been discharged, unable to agree, they were set upon by reporters anxious to interview them. Most of them refused any information, but some were more communicative. The interview with Mr. Carpenter, the foreman, is given as follows: "Reporter: How did the jury stand? Is the report true that nine were for the defendant?—Mr. Carpenter: You are asking me too much.

To respond to your question I would be compelled to violate faith. We all of us pledged our word of honour not to divulge the secrets of the jury-room. A motion was made to prevent any one of us from expressing the opinion he held in regard to the case. This motion I strenuously opposed. I would not have it. I would not consent to have my mouth muzzled. I was a Beecher man from the outset. Nothing in the evidence shook my opinion. Hence I am to-day a Beecher man to the backbone. The ballot cast the first day was precisely like that cast upon the last. All sorts of votes were polled during the interim, but when the final ballot ensued the result showed that each man adhered to the opinion which he originally entertained. Reporter: Mr. Carpenter, the rumour is afloat that more than one jurymen had stated that the vote was nine for Beecher and three for Tilton. In consideration of this announcement, can't you say something for its corroboration or denial? Mr. Carpenter: I cannot. I would betray my companions and violate a contract almost as solemn as an oath, if I said aught one way or the other. I cannot divulge anything that I promised to keep secret. You may state, however, that, as far as I am personally concerned, I am a Beecher man." Mr. Davis, who took the opposition side, informed the reporter that he was prepared to convict Beecher on his own letters, and stated that there was a good deal of fluctuation during the deliberations, the jury being divided in different proportions—seven, five, six, three. The final division he hinted was nine to three.

A great demonstration was made in favour of Mr. Beecher at Plymouth Church on the evening of the 2nd. The building was crammed, and Beecher was received with immense applause. He made a speech, dwelling upon the unity of the church. He said: Now, for two years, after a church history of great prosperity, after a great many warnings that you were in danger of pride and of vanity of a spiritual sort, for two years God has put this church in the furnace and tried it as gold is tried—tried it not by the ordinary process, not by affliction simply, not by the common disappointments of life, but tried it by that strongest feeling of a generous Christian nature—sympathy for another rather than for themselves. My earnest desire, my one thought is that you should come out victorious, not by the consent of spectators, not alone in the sight of men, that must always judge superficially, but that this church should come out victorious in the sight of God. I don't propose—I never have, and I never shall—I don't now proclaim any charge that is inconsistent with judgment, with truth; or any charge that is inconsistent with the steps that are necessary for the vindication of the truth. There is nothing that sours so quickly as a sweet and simply good conscience. In speaking the truth we must speak it in the spirit of the words of the inspired apostle—"Speak the truth in love." No man can be just towards his neighbour who hates him. No man can out of the heart of malice, or of bitterness, or of anger, judge correctly with respect to any human being. The remainder of Mr. Beecher's address was mainly words of warning and admonition to all connected with the church who were friendly towards him to deal gently, speak kindly, and live in a Christian spirit towards all men, but especially to those who had been the cause of taking the church, during the past two years through the furnace of affliction. Mr. Shearman, one of Beecher's counsel, also addressed the assembly. He called attention to the fact that, despite adverse opinion in some quarters, Mr. Beecher's name and fame were dearer to his people than ever. In conclusion, he cited the famous words from the Book of Ruth, and, turning toward Beecher, said, "Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried." Mr. Beecher is to have a three months' vacation from next Sunday. He goes to the White Mountains.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing before the final issue, says:—"For the last two months and more, it has been clear that the positive evidence accessible in this case would not justify a verdict for the plaintiff, and since then the efforts to influence the jury extraneously have been incessant. The violence of a portion of the newspaper press has exceeded anything I ever saw before during the progress of a lawsuit, and a chorus of indignation has been raised by the more respectable journals at the flagrant violations of decorum by these advocates out of court. In England, and in some of the American States, such licence would not be tolerated; but the laws of New York are very lax on these matters, and it is doubtful whether any contempt of court has actually been committed. Two or three newspapers have gone so far as to intimate during the progress of the trial that the jury have been bribed by Mr. Beecher or his friends, and individual jurymen have been mentioned by name as having 'good reasons' to side with the defendant in any event. Mr. Beach alluded to this matter in his argument. He singled out the foreman, and made him the victim of an angry attack. He stated in so many words that several of the twelve men had been improperly approached. One juror rose and made a remonstrance in open court. The whole body waited upon the judge next day before the court opened, and asked protection from such insults. Everybody asked in amazement what Mr. Beach meant. Was he throwing away his case in a moment of temper? No: Mr. Beach is a shrewd man, and he knew what he was about.

It was generally understood at the close of the trial that ten of the jury were in favour of Mr. Beecher, and one of the others, it was discovered some time ago, was a personal acquaintance—some say a friend—of Mr. Moulton. Hence it was a common saying in the courtroom that the jury stood ten for Beecher, one for Tilton, and one for Moulton. The plaintiff had no hope of a verdict, and Mr. Beecher's object was to ensure a disagreement by fostering bad feeling between his little minority and the other ten. But you may ask how did anybody know the opinions of the jury? Private detectives were regularly employed to find out. One took lodgings in a juror's house, and spent several weeks there; but it was generally easy to get acquainted with the women of a juror's family, and to find out what they thought, and in most cases that was enough. As for the sentiment of the public, that is not so easily ascertained. Both sides have made extraordinary demonstrations of applause in the courtroom, and we are all lost in admiration of the patient and long-suffering judge who tolerates such breaches of propriety. Both have their hot-tempered advocates in the newspapers, the Tilton party here being the more numerous and the more violent. But after a careful estimate and inquiry I am satisfied that the great majority of decent, respectable citizens believe Mr. Beecher innocent, and will fully sustain him in the course he laid down for himself in his recent remarkable address at Plymouth Church. Depend upon it he will not drop into obscurity. He is full of fight; and if the present trial should end in his favour, you may expect him to follow it up by a sharp counter-attack upon some of his most active adversaries.

The following is from the *New York Tribune*—a paper which has throughout supported Mr. Beecher:—

We shall hear less henceforth of that horrible Gospel of Gush to which so much of the misery of this case is directly traceable. We shall hear less of the rant about true inwardness, and songs in the heart, and all the other mushy emotions which with this new school of lusty mystics usurp the place of the old-fashioned virtues of faith, hope and charity. It will not be esteemed the essence of religion to love somebody, and ladies and gentlemen, we hope, will not go about kissing one another indiscriminately, either in the paroxysmal or in any other style. A great reaction against the old Plymouth pattern of sanctity is inevitable, and we shall not be surprised if Mr. Beecher himself take the lead in it. He is, undoubtedly, a man of strong feelings, of warm fancy, and, in a certain way, of refined poetical apprehensions. We say nothing of the errors into which he may have been led by these dangerous gifts; but he can see for himself what his poetry has done for a certain set among the congregation. What is sentiment in the pastor degenerates into slobber in the parishioner; and healthy religious feeling, honest, practical, manly life, realisation of the hard daily duty of the Christian, are too nearly lost in the misty complications of love-sick devotees who wrap themselves in the luxury of their own emotions. Of course we do not mean to say that this is the characteristic of all Plymouth Church, or even of the greater part of it; but that the preacher has managed to involve himself with a little set of most unwholesome pietists is hardly needed the revelations of this scandal to prove; and it seems to be a good time now for them either to come to their senses or else step down and out.

ENGLISH NONCONFORMISTS AND MR. BEECHER.

"A Nonconformist" writes to the *Times* of Thursday as follows:—

Whatever may be the opinion expressed by certain Congregational ministers of London and the neighbourhood with respect to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the legal proceedings in which he has been lately involved, it must not be taken that the opinion is shared by the Congregational body in general. As to the issue of those proceedings I have no judgment to express beyond this—I willingly admit that the opinion of nine to three of the jury in favour of Mr. Beecher is equivalent at least to a verdict of "not proven" on the charge made against him; I am even willing to accept it as a verdict of acquittal.

But the question raised by this address of sympathy is not only whether those charges were true, but whether Mr. Beecher's own statement, made long ago in the course of the investigation of this matter by the Plymouth Church, exhibited a character and conduct which ought to inspire sympathy and respect. I do not affect to speak in any official capacity, but as a Nonconformist, born and bred such, and familiar with the modes of thought and feeling of Nonconformists, I do not hesitate to say that nothing can be more alien from what I have always looked upon as the Nonconformist character than the maudlin and feverish state of mind revealed by that confession.

I believe that this view would be shared by every Nonconformist who had read, or, at least, who remembered, the terms of Mr. Beecher's statement to his own Church, and I trust that the sober part of the Nonconformist body will not allow themselves to be hurried by ministerial appeals into rash and inconsiderate expressions of sympathy, which will naturally be taken to mean no less than an approval of the course of conduct pursued by Mr. Beecher.

Next day the following letter appeared from the Rev. Dr. Raleigh:—

From the letter signed "A Nonconformist" in the *Times* of to-day, and from some other things I have heard and read, I conclude that your article of Tuesday last has raised in some quarters a considerable amount of susceptibility. I think, therefore, you will honour the claim I respectfully make on your justice for a word of explanation. As I have had no communication with Dr. Allison or Dr. Parker since the day when we signed the document which has raised this controversy, it will be better that I speak only for myself, although I make no doubt their sentiments are in general accord with mine.

The idea of committing the Nonconformist body, or any portion of it, to what we did never enter my mind. The world knows very well, I think, that the Congregational polity is supposed to secure, in an eminent degree, personal freedom of action to both ministers and people. Then, further, I never for a moment supposed that in signing the document I was expressing any opinion on Mr. Beecher's sayings and doings in general. Our expressed judgment, "so entirely favourable," had reference solely to the one appalling charge which Mr. Beecher was engaged in rebutting, and I fail to see how any judgment of ours in the case could be less than entirely favourable if we believe, as we do, that he has been successful in his defence.

There really is no such distinction now between Nonconformists and other Christian people as once used to be. There would, I believe, be complete unanimity in the Christian sentiment of England in reference to some things which Mr. Beecher has acknowledged in the course of his trial. They would be condemned and lamented. But surely the distance is scarcely measurable between peculiarities, "maudlin and feverish states of mind," as your correspondent says—I will even add improprieties—and a gross and abominable crime; and I must own that, after reflecting on the matter every way I can view it, it still does not strike me as in the least likely to be a sound Christian principle or position that because a man is to be blamed for the lighter things, and has, indeed, blamed himself for them without stint, he is not to be approached with any expression of sympathy by those who believe, and who are unspeakably thankful to believe, that he has with complete success shown himself innocent of the heavier charge. Mr. Beecher is to some of us a friend of many years' standing. We have seen him, both here and in his own country, and in very various scenes and circumstances. Not only do we believe him innocent of the damning charge, but we also think that those other things which have given us such pain are not of the substance of his life, and that the man has "recovered himself," and will stand in honour and usefulness as in former time. For myself, I am truly sorry to give pain to any by anything I do, even to those of my co-religionists who are as much affected by a strong article in the daily press as they are by any of St. Paul's Epistles. But I cannot see that I have done any wrong; and, although I make no complaint, I take leave to think that if complaint were made I have on my own part at least full as good ground to make it as some others who regard themselves as—in some way incomprehensible to me—compromised by the action we have taken. I frankly acknowledge the fairness (from your own point of view) and good spirit of our own strictures, and if you will admit these few lines I am content that the public shall judge between us.

Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, writes a long letter to the *Christian World* in defence of Mr. Beecher. He has read every word of the *verbatim* report of the trial, and the conclusion to which he has come is that the charge made by Theodore Tilton has been utterly and triumphantly repelled by the most satisfactory evidence. He admits, however, that were he to say that Henry Ward Beecher has committed no act of folly, spoken no thoughtless word, and given mischievous men no handle which they can use against his name, or even were he to say that Mr. Beecher has not unduly pressed upon the good feeling of some of his most honoured ministerial brethren—especially Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn—he should go farther than many plain and unpleasant facts would justify him in going. Were Mr. Beecher merely a youth, Dr. Parker says, he should speak with caution; but as a man more than sixty years of age, who has long lived in the fiercest light of even American publicity, and who has achieved an unparalleled reputation as a preacher, a lecturer, a writer, a politician, and a friend, he ought now to be spoken about in a manner the most pronounced. "I have known young geniuses," says Dr. Parker, "go far astray. I have known a man who wanted to make a reputation do many shameless things to secure the prize; but here is a man who is old in brilliance and fame, and who adds to the most marked intellectual attributes qualities of heart which have been tested by many a fire, and therefore there is no analogy between him and some needy adventurer who has attracted attention by throwing stolen oil upon the dull embers of personal ambition." Dr. Parker concludes by asserting that Mr. Beecher has done everything that could possibly be expected of the highest integrity and honour, and he has been specially struck with the marvellous character of his evidence—so spontaneous, and yet so exact. As he has gone through the evidence he has felt that if he had been subjected to the same trial he should certainly have broken down and convicted himself a hundred times over. "Woe be to me," exclaims Dr. Parker, "is the day when I have to rely upon mere memory for vindication! The very smallest Tilton in the devil's employ would see me sentenced to penal servitude for life on that unhappy day."

THE HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.

The summer *fête* of this charity was held on Saturday at Horton Kirby, near Farningham, Kent, under very favourable circumstances. The weather was beautiful, the friends of the institution assembled in large numbers, and the prizes were distributed by the Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. The Home was established in 1864 in rented premises at Tottenham. In two years it had ninety boys, and the premises were too small for its requirements, so a freehold site was purchased near Farningham. The foundation stone was laid by the Princess of Wales in 1866, and it has now 300 boys within its walls. The object of the founders was to provide a home for boys under ten years of age who might be homeless, destitute, or in danger of falling into crime, and, as far as

possible, to bring them up under home influences. The children, therefore, are not collected in one great building, but are placed in ten separate homes, each containing thirty boys, under the care of a man and his wife, who, as the heads of the family, are responsible for their domestic training. The education is Scriptural and unsectarian, and the boys are taught various trades, so as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood when they go out into the world. Children as young as two years of age are sometimes received in the home, and they are usually kept there until fourteen. The Home is very well situated on a hill surrounded by hills, and with its chapel, workshops, and detached houses in the midst of little gardens, presents a very pleasing appearance. It is stated that in a period of eight years there were only two deaths in the place, and that the cottage infirmary is often empty. About eleven o'clock on Saturday morning special trains from Holborn Viaduct and Victoria Stations brought down to Farningham many friends of the charity, among whom were Lord Hampton, Mr. J. Holms, M.P., and Mr. Rowley Hill, M.P. An ample programme had been provided, every hour from 11.30 a.m. up to 7 p.m. having had its allotted task. There were meetings in the chapel, the boys to be seen at work, *kinder garten* occupations, singing, examinations, athletic sports, and a tent in which articles of various kinds made by the boys in competition for prizes were exhibited. The visitors were at perfect liberty to go round and see for themselves, and the operations of the little handicraftsmen, tailors, printers, carpenters, bakers, shoemakers, and others, were examined with much interest. Soon after one o'clock there was a luncheon in the marquee, of which about 800 persons partook, and at which Lord Hampton presided. The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "The Health of the Queen and the Rest of the Royal Family," remarked that the Prince and Princess of Wales had special claims on the gratitude of the company, as their royal highnesses had in 1866 come down to lay the first stone of the institution. He then said there was another toast which in point of strict form was embraced in that which had just been drunk, but under the circumstances they could not do less than pay a special compliment to that member of the royal family, the Duchess of Teck, who was coming down to-day to present the prizes to the boys, and thus to convey to her royal highness the sense of the gratitude which the friends of the institution must feel for the interest which she was showing in it. It was these proofs of sympathy with the feelings of the people which made the royal family of England so beloved, and gave strength to those monarchical institutions to which every true-hearted Englishman was so much attached. The toast was very warmly received. Lord HAMPTON, in proposing the next toast, "Prosperity to the Home for Little Boys," coupled it with the name of Mr. W. H. Willans, the treasurer. Mr. WILLANS, in returning thanks, said that the home had not, like other institutions, published itself far and wide. Its modesty stood in the way of its success. It was now in debt to the extent of some 3,500*l.*, and at present stood upon mortgaged ground. The Princess of Mary, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, arrived by special train shortly after three o'clock, and was received by Lord Hampton, and the secretary, Mr. Charles. Her royal highness, attended by Mr. Charles, immediately proceeded to inspect the *kinder garten* and exhibition tents, the workshops, and other parts of the home, after which she came to the chapel, where the boys of the upper section were examined in Scripture in her presence by the Rev. H. C. Wilson, and in mental arithmetic by a pupil teacher. The princess then presented the prizes to the boys, after which Lord Hampton proposed a vote of thanks to her royal highness, which was seconded by Mr. Willans, and carried with acclamation. The Duke of Teck returned thanks, stating what pleasure it had given her royal highness and himself to visit the home, wishing it prosperity, and expressing a hope they might see it a future time. After a short interval the princess went to the marquee where the 300 boys were taking tea together, and was received by them with rounds of cheering. Her royal highness immediately after returned to town.—*Times*.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has informed the representatives of the Powers that to cover the deficit the Porte will possibly be forced to double the import duties.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that great fires were kindled on Tuesday night on the summits of the Bohemian mountains, in commemoration of the birth and martyrdom of John Huss.

In connection with the Socialistic conspiracy in Russia, nearly 800 persons are to be indicted, and a Ministerial circular admits that the plot was carried on in thirty-seven provinces. A revolutionary propaganda has also been discovered among a portion of the army.

While the Crown Prince of Germany was proceeding from Vienna to Munich the train in which he was travelling ran into a goods train. The collision, however, was slight, and the Prince was not hurt, though his valet was injured and a workman was killed.

GARIBALDI arrived on Sunday at Civita Vecchia from Frascati, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The crowd unharnessed the horses of

his carriage at the station, and drew him to his house. The general will remain at Civita Vecchia to recruit his health, and then pay a visit to Caprera.

SPAIN.—A draft of a new constitution for Spain has been drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose. It establishes the principle of individual liberty, reorganises the Legislature, defines the King's relations with the army and navy, and makes other provision for the government of the country.

THE FRENCH INUNDATIONS.—It is believed that the total loss of life as the result of the floods in the South of France does not exceed 300. The *Moniteur* says that the total number of bodies recovered up to the present time is 216. At Glos and Lisieux, in Calvados, the rapid rising of the river Touques has caused some loss of life and great damage to property. Seven persons have been drowned, many houses have fallen, and two bridges have been carried away.

THE GREEK CHURCH.—The Emperor of Russia has addressed a rescript to the Minister of the Interior, thanking him and the Governor of Warsaw for the part they have taken in facilitating the reunion of the 200,000 United Greeks (members of the Greek Church heretofore in communion with Rome) with the Orthodox Church. He expresses great gratification at this termination of a schism lasting nearly three centuries, and attributes it to the sincere convictions and inclinations of the clergy and the perfect concurrence of the laity.

THE EPIDEMIC IN FIJI.—The Rev. John Gordon sends to the *Times* a letter from his son giving a lamentable picture of the state of things in the Fiji Islands, both as regards the terrible havoc caused by the epidemic which has raged there, and the unhappy moral effect produced by it in the minds of the natives. "In about three days after the landing of the king there was a cry of measles, and sure enough here it is with a vengeance. The office of Native Department immediately issued little papers printed in Fijian giving instructions what to do and what to avoid if taken with the disease." Mr. Gordon went round distributing these instructions to the people and "talked a lot to them, but saw what they thought and what had been instilled into their minds—namely, that the disease was introduced by the Government on annexation in order to get rid of them." They were afterwards, however, "fully impressed with the good faith of the instructions, the deaths having occurred among those who neglected them, and they were laughing to scorn the foolishness of other places in not listening to good advice, for hundreds were said to be dying in the places where the instructions had not been attended to. I hear that in Levuka numbers are dead, 240 are stated by the *Fiji Times* as known to have died, and there must be numbers not known or. According to report, Yassuma Islands are depopulated, the dead lying unburied, and the living too heartless and too weak to do anything but call upon God to save them and for revenge on the white man. Nandrorigo is suffering awfully, I am told, and all over the country it is dreadful." What he has written of outside this district Mr. Gordon only knows, he says, by report; but "it is certain that 240 are dead on the little island of Ovalau, and probably double that number. Kewa, the most populous district in Fiji, is cleared out completely, the survivors having fled. It is said, but I do not know whether truly or not, that the Dido has been sent to the South Pacific Islands to return 110 labourers to their homes. If this be so, thousands of deaths will occur." These islands are thickly populated, and the natives far behind the Fijians in intelligence. "They half live in the water, and when the fever comes will assuredly run to the water and sit naked there to cool themselves in the wind, and probably very few will survive." The epidemic, Mr. Gordon adds, will be nearly ruin to the planters, as their labourers will be laid up for weeks just at the time when the rush of work begins.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life, are caused by our standing in our own light.

CHURCH PRESERVATION.—Mr. Gladstone: "Please, 'm, is the Church of England worth preserving?" Britannia: "Worth preserving?"—Dear me, William, don't you know it's been in a pickle this ever so long?"—*Punch*.

THE QUEEN AND THE GIPSIES.—One of the poems in a work recently published under the title of "English Gipsy Songs," is founded on an incident in the Queen's life, well known to the gipsies, but little known out of the charmed Romany circle. One bitter wintry day, when the snow was lying thick all over Windsor Park, a gipsy family were crossing it when the tent had to be suddenly pitched, the pangs of labour having overtaken the mother. A few sticks were hurriedly gathered, but there was hardly any time to scrape away the snow and get the fire lit before the gipsy woman gave birth to twins. The park-keepers, of course, came up, and ordered the tent to be taken off the ground. But the birth of the twins in the snow under her windows reached the ears of Her Majesty, who at once sent food and drink and clothing to the wanderers. Amongst the presents were some babies' woollen stockings, knit by Her Majesty's own hands, and a pair of blankets, which but a short time before, it is said, had lain on a State bed. Gipsies repeat this anecdote with great pride, and "socks knitted by the Queen of the Gorgios" are frequently referred to by them when they speak of deeds of thoughtful and timely charity.—*Athenaeum*.

JOHN'S ANSWER TO WILLIAM'S QUESTION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

(From *Punch*.)

"Is the Church of England worth preserving?"—MR. GLADSTONE.

What is the Church? Is it a place
For holy antic and grimace?
A sort of Sunday opera-bouffe,
Performed beneath a Gothic roof?
Parade, with Priest for fogleman?
Burlesque upon the latest plan,
Of things the most sublime and serious,
Where mummery, veiling the mysterious,
Yields mumbo-motley as result
Of search for an "aesthetic" cult?
Is this the Church, you mean? If so,
John's Answer's an emphatic "No!"

Is it a stage where bumptious boys
May wrangle over gauds and toys,
Fuming where'er some scrap of flummery
Is stript from their too florid mummery?
May vent on Luther, or on Tait,
Ecclesiastic Billingsgate?—
Much like an angry housemaid, chidden
For finery that is forbidden;
Who strikes an attitude as martyr
Because her Sunday rig's not smarter.—
Is this the Church you mean? If so,
John's Answer is a ready "No!"

Is it a "scene" where cleric pride
May be supremely glorified;
And every pretty priestling hope
To play the part of petty Pope,—
Shining in foolish virgins' eyes,
With sacerdotal sanctities;
And gently dazzling, now and then,
Some mooney and molluscous men;
Where, gaily decked in stolen plumes,
'Midst pompous rites and fragrant fumes,
The emptiest daw may masquerade and mum
Ecclesiastic Fe-Faw-Fum?
Is this poor thing your "Church"? If so,
John's Answer's an explosive—"No!"

Is it a word of Life, or Death?
A Sacerdotal Shibboleth?
A proud abstraction vague and vast
Veiling the tyranny of Caste?
A verbal Fetish, shaped to rule
The flexile fancy of the fool?
A web of forms, traditions, creeds,
Stretched 'twixt the soul and the soul's needs?
Is Church the "Priest's Preserve"? If so,
John's Answer is—"Preserve it! No!"

Epitome of News.

Yesterday the Queen and Court left Windsor for Osborne, and are expected to remain a month in the Isle of Wight.

On Saturday morning the Queen of the Netherlands, having concluded her visit to this country, embarked at Woolwich for the Hague.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party at Chiswick yesterday, at which other members of the royal family, the Sovereign of Zanzibar, and a large general company were present.

On Saturday morning the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the infant prince, arrived at St. Petersburg. On the previous evening the King of Sweden reached Moscow.

Prince Humbert, travelling incognito under the title of the Marquis de Monza, arrived at Claridge's Hotel at an early hour on Sunday morning from Italy. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales called upon him.

The Sultan of Zanzibar returned to London from Manchester on Saturday. Previously to his departure, his highness forwarded to the Mayors of Manchester and Salford copies of his photograph, together with an expression of the pleasure which he had derived from his visit. On Monday the Sultan was presented at a meeting of the Court of Common Council with an address of welcome from the City Corporation. The document, to enclose which a valuable gold casket had been made, was read by the Recorder, and Dr. Badger read the Seyyid's reply. Afterwards his highness was entertained at a luncheon at the Mansion House, a large number of distinguished guests being invited to meet him. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Seyyid, and Dr. Badger responded on behalf of his highness, who then, through his interpreter, invited the company to drink to the health of the Lord Mayor.

There is, it is said, some probability that the Emperor of Morocco will shortly pay a visit to England.

It is expected that when Parliament rises Mr. Disraeli will go abroad for the benefit of his health.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, has accepted the office of President of the Education Department at the Brighton Congress of the Social Science Association.

Lord Aberdare has accepted the office of President of the Social Science Congress to be held at Brighton in October next.

Sir Morton Peto has taken Brympton House, Somerset, for many years the residence of the late Lady G. Fane.

It is stated that the trustees of Williams College,

Massachusetts, have conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.

For the accommodation of about 150 children a new branch of the Metropolitan Convalescent Hospital has been erected at Kingston-hill, and the building has been formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. An address was presented to their royal highnesses, to which the Prince of Wales replied; and the princess afterwards received purses of donations amounting to upwards of 200/.

On Friday the Court of Common Pleas sat for the last time, and virtually ceased to exist.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary for Ireland, has received a deputation of Irish members, who waited upon him to suggest that the Government should drop their bill for increasing the salaries of national teachers in Ireland by raising local rates, and make an additional grant of 60,000/ over and above the 120,000/ usually voted. The right honourable gentleman, however, declined to accede to this proposal.

Baron Pollock on Wednesday refused an application to remove the trial of Colonel Valentine Baker, for assault, by *certiorari* to the Court of Queen's Bench. There is a report, which it is difficult to credit, that a high personage has brought about a withdrawal of the case, which is down to be heard at Croydon on the 28th inst.

Mr. J. C. Cox, of Belper, the *English Labourer* states, has resigned his commission of peace as a protest against the system of unpaid justices.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House, London, on Friday, the Lord Mayor presiding, for the purpose of establishing free musical scholarships and starting a national training school of music.

Dr. Kenealy has declined an offer of 20/ by the Birkenhead Lecture Bureau Association to lecture in that town. The Doctor stipulated for "all" after the expenses had been paid.

The Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme on Friday sentenced a man named William Roberts to five years' penal servitude for a brutal assault upon his wife. The poor woman had four ribs fractured, and was so shockingly injured in various parts of her body that she had to remain for some time in the infirmary.

The camp of riflemen at Wimbledon was opened on Saturday. The shooting commenced on Monday morning, when the comparatively free from visitors. The Alexandra, the Alfred, and the Pavilion Prizes were amongst the competitions of the day.

About 14,300/ has now been received at the Mansion House in aid of the French Inundations Relief Fund.

Throughout the province of Ulster on Monday the Twelfth of July was celebrated with a great deal of spirit. At Liverpool the Orangemen commemorated the day by a procession to Knowsley, the seat of Lord Derby. According to the news from Ireland the Orange celebrations on Monday were unattended by any disturbance.

While a gentleman and his wife named Rees were driving with their children near Harlech, their horse ran away, and the whole party were thrown out of their carriage. Mr. Rees was killed on the spot, Mrs. Rees died afterwards, and the children are not expected to recover.

Four men have been sentenced at Warwick Assizes to penal servitude for life as ringleaders in a riot at Birmingham, in which a policeman was killed. Two others were condemned to fifteen years', and two more to five years' penal servitude, for acts in connection with the same affair.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the ribbon of the Order of the Thistle on the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P.

The Liverpool roughs are still maintaining their notoriety. On Monday no less than eight persons were charged before the borough magistrates with brutal assaults with various weapons, in some cases their victims being in a dangerous condition. In four of these cases the knife had been used, and in one a man was committed for trial for fracturing the skull of a woman with a poker.

Yesterday afternoon the body of Mr. Kendall, the missing tourist, who had not been heard of since June 11, was discovered in an unfrequented spot near the summit of Snowdon, fully a mile from the place where his clothes were found.

At the annual meeting of the Indigent Blind Society yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Robert Maguire, seconded by Mr. C. F. Hancock, jun., that the words "places of worship" should be substituted for "church," in the paragraph of the constitution regarding attendance on public worship. Mr. Hancock said this had already been done in an analogous institution, and spoke heartily in favour of the change.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS SCHEME.—An important and influential meeting of Liberal citizens of Exeter was held at the Reform Club on Monday evening to receive the report of the committee and to arrange for future action on the above subject. Mr. J. W. Petherick presided, and there was a crowded meeting. Mr. W. Mortimer read the report of the committee, which showed what had been done since they were appointed. The report, which was extremely satisfactory, was adopted. It was resolved to send a deputation to consult Mr. Forster, M.P., and subscriptions were opened in the room to defray future expenses. Letters were read from several distinguished gentlemen, including a number of members of Parliament, expressing sympathy with the movement against the present scheme, and promising the subject their fullest support.—*Western Times*.

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"The Committee have learned with great satisfaction that,
 after a struggle of twenty-one years' duration, the Parliament
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"They warmly congratulate Mr. Solomon, by whom the
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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1875.

SUMMARY.

VERY slow progress has been made with Parliamentary business during the past week, owing mainly to the obstruction offered to the voting of supplies by the multifarious amendments on the motion for going into committee. The Estimates are therefore still behindhand, and Ministers are in a quandary, for which the escape will, no doubt, be to appropriate the evenings allotted to private members. Upon the debates on Mr. Trevelyan's bill for assimilating the county and borough franchise, the proposed royal visit to India, and other Parliamentary events, we have commented elsewhere. By making further concessions to the lawyers the Government have almost got the Judicature Bill through committee in the Commons, and their Employers and Workmen's Bill has passed through the same stage. On the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill, which is supplementary to the last-named measure, the Government majorities began seriously to diminish, to the consternation of the Home Secretary. Our correspondent in the gallery hints that Mr. Cross received an ominous warning from some of his regular supporters that they could not follow him in resisting Mr. Lowe's proposal to deal with certain trade offences, such as intimidation, under the bill, thereby removing them from the cognisance of the criminal law. Thereupon, as the debate was closing, the right hon. gentleman stated that he would substantially accept Mr. Lowe's suggestions, which are to be considered on Friday.

Ministers have met with a rebuff in the House of Lords. On Friday Lord Stanhope, an undoubted Conservative, moved an address to Her Majesty praying that she would forego her prerogative of creating peers of Ireland henceforth. The motion was opposed by the Lord Chancellor in a most able and elaborate speech, which was entirely thrown away, as the Duke of Richmond subsequently rose to suggest that the motion in a modified form should be agreed to. The secret of this undignified action, and of the snubbing offered to Lord Cairns, seems to have been that a majority of the peers were not only favourable to the original motion, but were resolved to support it with their votes.

The French National Assembly has been again discussing the University Education Bill, the clauses of which have been further altered in the interests of the Catholic party. An amendment against the system of mixed juries, composed partly of State and partly of free professors, was rejected by a majority of eleven; another, enacting that the funds of educational institutions which have ceased to exist, shall be made over to others of similar character, was carried by a majority of only seven. Had the votes been properly recorded it would have been thrown out. But such blunders in France are not rectified. The bill has finally passed by a majority of 50 (316 to 266), and Mgr. Dupanloup is triumphant. It is probable that bitter controversies between the Liberals and Ultramontanes will now ensue, and that the former will make it part of their policy to get the Act repealed when a new Chamber meets. As it is, Prince Hohenlohe, alluding of course to the struggles which will ensue, is said to have remarked that the passing of this measure would enable Germany to make a considerable reduction in her effective forces.

Yesterday there was an exciting scene in the National Assembly. The election of M. Bourgoing, the Bonapartist deputy for the Nièvre, who had claimed that he had the patronage of Marshal MacMahon, was discussed, and M. Buffet took the opportunity of declaring, amid general applause, that the Government would make the constitutional laws respected from whatever side attacks might emanate. In spite of the energetic protest of M. Rouher the election was annulled by 330 votes to 310—the Right and Right Centre generally supporting the Bonapartists. To-day the entire question of the conspiracy of the Bonapartists for subverting the present state of things will be discussed, and will, no doubt, result in a second defeat. The question as to the period of the dissolution still remains in suspense, but the prospect of an understanding between the Government and the Republicans on the subject of larger or smaller constituencies improves.

The interview between the Emperor William and the King of Bavaria is an event of some significance. That kingdom has been the Roman Catholic stronghold in Germany, the

majority of the uneducated portion of the population being under the thumb of the priests, who are making the most strenuous efforts to carry the elections in the Ultramontane interest. When the Emperor recalls to the remembrance of his brother Sovereign the days when they fought together for German unity, it is no doubt intended, as the *North German Gazette* says, to be a warning to the party hostile to that unity "that their efforts will be powerless to undermine the great structure which the princes and people of the Fatherland are determined to maintain against every foe." King Louis is no politician, but he strongly dislikes Ultramontanism, which is strong enough to take an independent position, and is not unlikely to gain a majority at the impending elections, and thus oblige the King to change his Ministers.

There does not now seem to be any doubt that General Quesada has opened a vigorous campaign against the Carlists, which has thus far been successful; but the scene of conflict is not the Basque provinces, but the Asturias and Aragon, which had been invaded by Dorregaray. In a battle on the 7th, in the province of Alava, the Carlists sustained a severe defeat, owing to the vigorous charges of the Alfonsist cavalry. Their commander is retreating with great skill and rapidity to Estella, and his foes are hoping that he may be so hemmed in as to be obliged to cross the French frontier. Vittoria is relieved, the strong fort of Cantavieja, with its garrison of 2,000 men and large military stores, has surrendered to General Martinez Campos, and it would seem that the Carlists are much discouraged by these unexpected reverses. Whether they can now be successfully attacked in their strong position in Navarre remains to be seen.

The following despatch, relative to the Burmese differences, is published from Rangoon:—"When Sir D. Forsyth was present, the King appeared willing to concede all that was required; but after Sir D. Forsyth left, the King wrote to Lord Northbrook refusing to British troops a passage through his territory, and consequently great distrust prevails here." Quite apart from the equity of the case, there seems to be in Calcutta, as well as in London, a very strong sense of the impolicy of invading Burmah, and of the extreme danger of our coming into juxtaposition with the western frontier of the Chinese Empire.

The Cape Assembly has peremptorily and almost rudely rejected Lord Carnarvon's proposal for a meeting of South African delegates with a view to consider the federation question, and has voted a reply which plainly states that such a scheme should be initiated, if at all, in the colony itself. According to the reports by the last mail the Legislative Council will cordially thank his lordship, and perhaps decide that his suggestions are worthy of consideration. By-and-bye, we dare say, they will gain favour throughout the colony.

THE PROJECTED ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

It was announced some time since that the Prince of Wales contemplated a visit to India. The announcement was favourably received by the English public. That the heir apparent of the throne should desire to make himself acquainted with so distant but so important a part of the empire which he is destined to govern, could not but be regarded by the Queen's subjects with general approbation. It was not then known, as it has been subsequently divulged, that the visit of the prince was urgently pressed by Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy of India, and that he anticipated from it a large accession of political prestige to the Government of that vast and populous dependency. We do not pretend to be competent to judge as to the probable consequences of the prince's visit. We are willing to accept the confident statements made to us by those high functionaries who may be presumed to be best qualified to give an opinion in this regard. If it would not have spontaneously occurred to our minds as expedient, neither does the suggestion, with whomsoever it originated, when once formally introduced to the public, and seriously supported by the responsible advisers of the Queen, strike us as open to any weighty objection. On the contrary, the proposal commends itself to our sober judgment, as well as to those vaguer sentiments of loyalty which we are not ashamed to confess ourselves inclined to cherish.

The projected visit of his royal highness to India is in itself appropriate. Apart from unforeseen accident, and, in the natural course of things, it will probably bring good to him, and good to the various races with whom it will bring him into personal contact. It will en-

large his views, and it may, to some extent, increase the loyalty of Eastern princes in relation to British rule. It may, perhaps, import into the connection between England and India something of a personal interest. The time will come—may it still be far distant from us!—when the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne and sway the imperial sceptre over the millions inhabiting the plains and hills of Hindostan. Possibly, the willing subjection of that people to British Sovereignty may be conciliated in part by a remembrance of having had personal intercourse, albeit slight, with the supreme nominal ruler of their political fortunes. Much stress, perhaps, can hardly be laid upon this expectation. Still, it may not only be permitted to us, but it becomes a dictate of wisdom for us to anticipate from the royal progress in India results which, on the whole, all parties may well desire.

Of course, the visit having been resolved upon, the measures calculated to enhance its political value invite thoughtful discussion. Two or three questions relating to them have forced themselves to the surface. Who is to bear the expense of the royal visit? What is to be the scale of expense adopted in carrying it into effect? and what should be the capacity in which the heir apparent of the throne presents himself to the subjects of the Queen in those her Eastern dominions? Is India, who will receive the honour and who is expected mainly to enjoy the profit of the prince's presence in it, to bear the burden of the cost which it involves? To saddle it upon the prince would be absurd. It is out of the question that he either can or ought to traverse India as a private person bent on pleasure. He cannot go thither without taking with him both responsibilities and claims exclusively attached to his royal status. It seems to be regarded as inexpedient that he should go out as a representative of Her Majesty on this occasion. He will not supersede the Viceroy in the eyes of native sovereigns, but will be regarded and treated as an exalted guest. He will probably be asked to act on behalf of the Governor-General in the distribution of honours and orders of merit. But he will take upon him no political authority, he will settle no political disputes, he will neither grant nor revoke political privileges. The relation into which he will enter with the numerous chiefs who count for sovereigns in their respective districts, will be simply those of hospitality and courtesy, upon which no political consequences are to depend and from which no direct political advantages are to be given or sought. We have thus attempted to answer our last query first, because the answer mainly governs the reply which must be given to the questions which precede it.

Mr. Disraeli stated to the House of Commons on Thursday night, in very quiet and suitable terms, the arrangements proposed by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the prince's visit. On the whole, they appear to have gained the approbation of the country. There is room for discussion as to one of two of the features which they exhibit, but, all things considered, they are moderate and wise. It is intended that the prince shall leave England about the middle of October, and that his visit shall extend over a period of about six months. He is to be conveyed to and from India by the *Serapis*, accompanied by the *Osborne*. The expense of the voyage out and home is estimated by the Admiralty at about 52,000*l.*, the whole of which will be paid by this country, and four-fifths of which will be borne on this year's estimates. On the prince's arrival in India he will immediately become the guest of the Viceroy, and it is proposed that the Indian revenue shall be charged with the expenditure which the hospitable entertainment of him will occasion—probably about 30,000*l.* Then 60,000*l.* is asked for the personal expenses of his royal highness, to enable him to pay respect to Indian customs by giving presents, but giving them within reasonable limits of expense. This part of the burden will be borne by the United Kingdom.

Some protest was raised in the House of Commons by very ardent, and, we may add, very enlightened, friends of India against allowing the Indian Exchequer to pay a farthing of the expense. We confess that we do not see the matter in that light. We are fully aware that a considerable strain upon the Indian revenue has been brought upon it by the late famine, and that, under present circumstances, it has little money to spare. But surely some respect is due to the just susceptibilities of the Indian princes and peoples. It is not customary for guests to pay for those rites of hospitality which are observed towards them by their hosts. It somewhat too closely resembles the taking your own food and drink to the table of the man who nominally entertains you. You

generosity is not over courteous, though it might be welcome enough if displayed in some other fashion. England might easily toss the odd £30,000 into the Indian Treasury. But the act, as it seems to us, would be suggestive, and would very likely be regarded as prescribed, not by politeness, but by a proud consciousness of wealth. The Ministry have well considered their proposals, and will, no doubt, firmly abide by them.

THE DEMANDS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

It is by no means impossible that the "struggle for national education" may afford the first opportunity for a strong rally of the Liberal party in defence of its established positions. A place-loving Government, with so astute a politician as Mr. Disraeli at its head, would naturally wish to think once and twice and thrice before it proposes in Ireland to hand over teachers as well as scholars entirely to the priests, and in England to subsidise denominational schools out of the rates. But we know very well that in regard to both these points it is at the present moment letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would." The great political acrobat, like his humble imitator in the streets, looks to the gaping crowd for "encouragement." The dropping in of deputations in the one case may have the same effect as the dropping in of halfpence in the other. Sixpence more, and up goes the donkey. Half-a-dozen deputations more, and up goes—the Asian Mystery alone knows what! But for aught we know a deputation, headed by an archbishop, may be worth a dozen headed by ordinary mortals. In this instance the silence of the Duke of Richmond was certainly no indication of want of sympathy. By some process of thought which we cannot pretend to follow, he identified the denominational interests represented with "the existence of elementary schools throughout the country." And it is somewhat ominous that such a subject so interpreted should be, as the Duke said, "constantly before the Government, and occupying a great deal of their attention." Whatever action is taken as the result of these deliberations, it will certainly not be favourable to the board system, or to perfect religious equality in the schools. And therefore it may be worth our while to note the statement and argument to which the brief but pregnant reply of the President of the Council was made.

The statement, when translated into plain English, was that school boards were far too efficient, and succeeding far too rapidly, to be pleasing to the clergy. The inference was that if this sort of thing goes on much longer denominational schools will be literally nowhere. The statement also included the obvious fact that this efficiency and rapidity of movement are owing in great measure to the practically unlimited resources at the command of school boards. And the conclusion, left to be gathered rather than boldly stated, was, that either denominational schools ought to be allowed to finger the local rates, or else that they should draw more money from the Government, or finally that school boards should be choked off as dogs too eager in the chase. If the deputation did not say which of these alternatives they would prefer, that is probably because, like children puzzled to make choice between rival dainties, they would like best of all to have a little of each. Indeed, each of these proposals has been distinctly put forward in various quarters. Canon Gregory seizes every moment of relaxation from his more serious pursuits in Convocation and its committees on old clothes, to advocate an appropriation of rates at the option of the ratepayer to denominational schools. The voices that cry for more money from Government are Legion. And the effect of clerical influence was very speedily recognised in the Education Department, after the change of ministry, by the more zealous watchfulness, not to say suspicion, with which the action of school boards was scanned, and the promptitude with which any disposition to favour the poor too much in the matter of fees was suppressed.

What then are the arguments by which demands so bold are supported? The first is the unblushing assumption of a name, containing a *suggestio falsi* that can carry weight only with those who are incapable of distinguishing words from things. The deputation appeared on behalf of voluntary schools, and were greatly exercised on account of the perils that threatened the voluntary system. There are surely few more glaring instances of politic hypocrisy on record than the manner in which this term "voluntary" has of late years been taken up by the very men who earlier in this generation ridiculed, scorned, and denounced the principle it represents. Since

that time it has become more fashionable. The enormous development of religious organisations supported by free-will offerings has proved the power of the principle, wherever religion is concerned. And the same class of men who once persecuted it, now profess to preach it; but alas! like the false apostles of old, of envy and ill-will, because in so doing they think they see their way to aid the triumph of a directly opposite principle. For it is the interests of ecclesiasticism they have at heart, and ecclesiasticism as known in this country, or indeed in any other, is arrogantly intolerant of any genuine voluntarism in religion. And what is this voluntarism of which the National Society boasts itself? It is a peddling contribution of one-third at the most, and often as low as one-tenth, or even one-twentieth, towards the expenses of a school, on condition of having free scope in sectarian teaching and despotism rule over teachers. Take, for instance, a school of 300 boys, paying an average fee of 4d. per week—a very ordinary scale in so-called "voluntary" schools. The cost of maintaining that school need not exceed 450l. a-year, and it assuredly will not, if it depends much on subscriptions. But the fees produce from 200l. to 225l., according as the school year is reckoned at forty or forty-five weeks. Such a school very ordinarily taught ought to obtain a Government grant averaging twelve shillings per scholar in attendance. In fact, seeing that the capitation grant is six shillings, such an estimate is far too low. But even at that, or a shilling more, the grant would be from 180l. to 200l., thus leaving about 50l. to be raised by subscription. For this miserable 50l. the managers have the right to supplement the ordinary "three r's" by Ritualism, Rationalism, or Romanism. They may play the martinet, they may bully the master out of all self-respect, they may indulge any number of crochets, all for a small contribution of 50l. a-year out of 450l. And this the voluntary system! The evil effect of State-imposed creeds in destroying the sacredness of language was never more sadly illustrated than by the Jesuitical use continually made of this phrase. We have noted in the education reports cases in which the school subscription was as low as 10l., or even 5l. But all are equally illustrations of the "voluntary system." It has come to this, in fact—that whereas the voluntary system used to mean carrying out your own principles at your own expense, it has now got to mean having your own way and making other people pay for it.

But the National Society generously represents that "the danger exists for all the religious communities alike, who desire to maintain on their own distinctive principles the education of the children of their poor." We pass over the veiled assumption that the children of all the vast non-worshipping class can fairly be considered as belonging to the Episcopalian sect. But, outside that body, we know of no community in England which insists upon teaching its distinctive principles in its day-schools except the Roman Catholics. It is their game that the National Society is playing. But, further, the deputation complained that "School boards, by a stroke of the pen, had the power, which they constantly exercised, of calling into existence the most completely finished and fully-equipped elementary schools, and efficiently maintaining them on any terms they thought fit." We are very glad to hear that the superior efficiency of school boards as compared with "voluntary school" committees is so frankly recognised. But this is a very poor argument for the discouragement of school boards. And we fancy the public will require rather a stronger case before it approves investing these school committees with any of the powers of school boards without the responsibilities of the latter. Supporters of ecclesiastical schools have had their day, and must be content. When they had the power they were grasping, bigoted, exclusive, intolerant. No education without Catechism! No school without Church! Such was their inflexible rule when the Dissenting poor were at their mercy. And now they must reap the fruits of their blind and obstinate policy.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE DEBATE.

THE House of Commons has rejected the claim of the agricultural labourers to the franchise by a majority of 102—a majority which was increased by a division among the official leaders of the Liberal party. The spectacle of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe going into opposite lobbies, and of Lord Hartington and Mr. Forster delivering speeches which betrayed a marked difference of opinion as to what should be the immediate course of action on the sub-

ject, is one not at all edifying to those who are anxious to see the Liberal party once more installed on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Lowe appears to be as hostile to the enfranchisement of the peasantry as he was to that of the artisan population of the towns. It is a pity we do not know whether his objections to the proposed reform are the same as those urged in his three memorable speeches against lowering the borough franchise. If we may trust rumour, his silence is the result of an arrangement made with the new leader of the Liberal party, whereby the scandal which would have been occasioned if leading statesmen on the front Opposition bench had spoken against one another, has been avoided. It was understood that both Messrs. Lowe and Goschen were prepared to speak against the principle of the bill; and it is said that Lord Hartington, in order to induce them to hold their peace, consented to oppose the second reading, although solely on grounds of expediency. We do not see that much comfort is to be extracted from this explanation of Lord Hartington's motives in separating himself from his former chief, and from the party he is supposed to lead. Is there any hope that another year's experience of the cold shade of Opposition will induce Mr. Lowe or Mr. Goschen to regard Mr. Trevelyan's proposal with more favourable eyes? On the whole we are disposed to think that, instead of endeavouring to cover up differences of opinion which go to the root of our national policy for several years to come, it would have been better if the Liberal party had been at once able to realise the nature and intensity of that divergence of sentiment on the part of its leading members which is shadowed forth by the division list, and made yet more perplexing by the gossip of the hour. If there ever was a time when it was desirable that the Liberal party should be thoroughly united under a bold and vigilant leadership, that time is the present; and no one, we think, will venture to deny that the experience of Mr. Trevelyan in the late debate justifies us in putting forward this statement in emphatic language.

If we regard the debate as an exhaustive discussion of a subject which is destined one day to take its place in the front rank of Parliamentary questions, we have only words of satisfaction to express concerning it. There was absolutely no argument against the bill. Mr. Salt endeavoured to awaken alarm by representing it as a means to an end—that end being triennial Parliaments, payment of members, and electoral districts. Mr. Salt may persuade himself that there is a necessary connection between these measures and the assimilation of the county and borough franchise, but it would be just as reasonable for us to oppose the bill on the ground that the agricultural labourers would be sure to support the Church, the influence of which enters so largely into their daily existence. Moreover, the presentation of such a view would find some warrant in Mr. Forster's remark that before the question of Church Establishments came up he should prefer to see the agricultural labourers armed with a vote that they might have a voice in the decision. But we should be ashamed to make our support of a measure which, like that of Mr. Trevelyan, is essentially just in itself, depend upon the opinion which it may appear probable the rural population will hereafter form on ecclesiastical or political subjects. The sole question is whether, as a matter of justice, they are not entitled to the suffrage; and whether in fact their claim for political rights does not rest upon the same basis as that which was successfully asserted for the working men of the boroughs in 1867. As to the use which agricultural householders would be likely to make of their votes we entirely agree with Mr. Trevelyan in his trenchant remarks on that subject. If they became a political power in the country, we should certainly not have an Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act confined to towns of over 10,000 inhabitants; and if it were proposed to extend such an Act to country districts, we should assuredly not find it impossible to induce a single Scotch or English county to go into the lobby in support of the proposal. Moreover, we should hope to see the day when "cottages in rural England" would cease to be "a disgrace to a Christian community;" and we are also morally convinced that when Professor Fawcett next proposed to place town and country children in the matter of education upon a position of equality, he would not be outvoted by a majority mostly made up of county members. The House of Commons would no longer be able to say that while in towns children may not be set to work before they are ten years of age, in the rural districts babies of eight may be toddled into the fields to earn their daily bread. We believe that not even Mr. Salt or

Mr. Greene—passionately as they cling to the good old customs of their fathers—would regret if the first use the emancipated labourers made of their newly-gained political power was to insist upon the abolition of these disgraceful anomalies; while Mr. Greene and Mr. Salt, and even Mr. Ridley may find a crumb more of comfort in Mr. Fawcett's testimony as to the moderation and law-abiding spirit which the agricultural labourers have exhibited in their disputes with the farmers. It ought never to be forgotten that among them there has been no picketing or rattening, and that instead of living upon charity, or upon the contributions of their own class, they have sought legitimate relief in emigration.

It is extremely doubtful whether it is desirable to mix up the enfranchisement of the rural population with any scheme of redistribution, unless indeed the whole subject is dealt with by a strong Government in a comprehensive measure. A redistribution of seats is inevitable, and the only question is whether it shall be effected by a Conservative or by a Liberal Government. In our judgment the assimilation of the borough and county franchise will greatly facilitate a scheme of redistribution, which will secure political equality and substantial justice to every class of the English people. This is, or ought to be, no question of party—least of all ought it to be permitted to degenerate into a mere faction fight; and we believe that if the battle is fought with exclusive reference to what is inherently just, the day will come when men who now differ widely even on this subject, will be led to see that a great public benefit will be conferred if, in practice as well as theory, the vote of every English citizen is made to possess the same value and to exert the same influence.

THE HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.—Further contributions have been received from the Jewish community, making the total subscriptions from that source 991*l*. This brings up the aggregate of the Hospital Sunday Fund to 27,300*l*, or within 800*l* of the sum received last year. Many congregations have still to account for their collections. As the fund stands at present it exceeds by 1,200*l* the amount contributed on the first occasion.

THE LATE DOUGLAS JERROLD.—Miss Jerrold, daughter of the late Douglas Jerrold, has obtained an order from the Court of Chancery giving her absolute possession of the 2,000*l* which was raised after the death of her father for the benefit of his widow and unmarried daughter. Since 1857 the income arising therefrom has been paid to the widow during her life, and afterwards to the daughter, but recently a brother who is in America claimed to be entitled on the death of his sister to a share in the capital. Hence the proceedings which have resulted in the decision mentioned.

THE JOINT-STOCK BANK DIVIDENDS AND LOSSES.—As was to be expected from the recent losses (the *Economist* says) the joint-stock banks and discount houses make a very poor show with their dividends, as compared with the distribution at the same period last year. The comparison, so far as the announcements have yet been made, is as follows:—

	1st Half-Year, 1875.	1st Half-Year, 1874.	Reduction in 1875.
	Rate per cent. per annum.	Rate per cent. per annum.	per annum.
London and Westminster...	10	20	10
London Joint Stock...	15	20	5
Union...	15	20	5
City...	8	10	2
Imperial...	8	8	—
Alliance...	6	8	2
National Discount...	10	16	6
United Discount Corporation...	6	7	1

In almost all cases it will be seen there is a considerable reduction, those who have escaped best being the smaller banks. We subjoin an additional table, showing how much less in amount will now be distributed by the banks and discount companies above named than was the case a year ago, and the aggregate amount of the total appropriation, or reserve, for losses, including the reduction of last half-year's dividend. We need add no comment, as we discuss fully elsewhere the subject of these heavy losses:—

	Amount of Reduction of Half-Year's Dividend.	Total Appropriation or Reserve for Losses.
London and Westminster...	£100,000	£500,000
London Joint Stock...	30,000	52,000
Union...	35,000	100,000
City...	6,000	35,000
Imperial...	—	—
Alliance...	8,000	35,000
National Discount Company	24,000	128,000
United Discount Corporation	1,500	—
Total...	£204,500	£850,000

The London Joint Stock Bank states in addition, that the whole amount of the "exceptional" bills it holds is £89,076, and in the case of the Alliance Bank the full amount of such bills is stated to have been written off.

Literature.

DILKE'S "PAPERS OF A CRITIC."

Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke was not only one of the most acute of literary critics, but a man possessed of the ablest administrative faculty in connection with the press. In respect to a certain order of the critical faculty he had no equal, and many years will probably pass before his equal will be born. At the same time, that order, while unrivalled in its way, was extremely limited. He, probably, could not have written a good, or what we should term, a critical review of Tennyson's poems, or even of those poems with whose authors he was best acquainted. If, for instance, he had sat down to write a comparative estimate, based upon a careful, characteristic analysis, of the exact poetical value of Pope's works, he would probably have failed; but of Pope himself he knew more than all his biographers put together. He could not only put them to shame for their ignorance, but tell them exactly what they ought to do, and he never guided them in a wrong direction. His faculty of investigation regarding any obscure, doubtful, or disputed point relating to a subject in which he chose to take a special interest rose to genius. Not only had he extraordinary acuteness, with eyes that saw and memory that seemed to recollect everything, but he could see beyond the facts before him, and conjecture, with something like absolute certainty, the missing facts which further or more accurate investigation would supply. We do not remember an instance in which such conjectures turned out to be unfounded; there are many in which they received a most remarkable confirmation. It may be imagined that an unskilful or inaccurate biographer or historian, a writer whose whole work was not put together with the best mortar, fared but poorly in his hands. It there was but one bit of loose material in the work before him, Mr. Dilke would be sure to see it, when both author and public would get the benefit of his criticism.

No one, however, we suppose, who knew Mr. Dilke—no one certainly who may read the biography which the present Sir Charles Dilke has prefixed to the collected writings of his grandfather—could say that he was constitutionally severe; he was simply severely accurate, which is one of the highest of moral qualifications. It is pleasant to know that such a man, who rendered, in his time, great service to the Liberal press, was descended from Sir Peter Wentworth, member of the famous High Court of Justice, and still farther back "from the older Sir Peter Wentworth, leader of the "Puritan Opposition under Queen Elizabeth, and husband of the sister of Sir Francis "Walsingham." We are not of those who account nothing of ancestors. The knowledge of an honourable descent is of permanent moral power; and there is, or should be, in all men, and generally is, a desire either to be worthy of their ancestors, or, if sometimes those ancestors have been unworthy, to make the world some compensation for their faults.

Mr. Dilke was born in 1789, and in his youth entered the Navy Pay Office. He contributed to the press very early in life, but none of his earlier contributions are given to us in this work. Those who know anything of the literary life of London at that period know how well the literary men knew each other. Dilke made friends of Reynolds, Hood, and Keats, and we have, in the memoir before us, some vivid memorials of these and others. Poor Keats! In 1818 Mrs. Dilke writes from Scotland to her father-in-law, "John Keats arrived here last night, as brown and as shabby as you can imagine; scarcely any shoes left, his jacket all torn at the back, a fur cap, a great plaid, and his knapsack. I cannot tell what he looked like." But Keats himself does not seem to have been much affected by such circumstances, for we have a humorous letter from him written on the same journey. Farther on, there are many notices of him. A little later—in 1822—we find Mr. Dilke established as a literary writer. He contributes to the *London Review*, to *Colburn*, the *London Magazine*, and afterwards to the famous *Retrospective Review*. Leigh Hunt and Lady Morgan were intimate friends at the time. We meet with a little bit, in 1829 (p.), which we must quote. Writing to his son he says: "I agree with you and love the French; but if my judgment be worth anything, the Germans are the first people in Europe, not excepting our own countrymen, who, however, are only second,

"if not equal, to the first." In the following year, Mr. Dilke obtained the sole control of the *Athenæum*, the reputation of which, as a critical journal, is due entirely to his management, and very greatly to his own writing in it. His connection with that journal lasted over thirty-four years, during which time, as we know from other sources, he was intimate with nearly all the literary men of London. In 1831 he ventured upon the formidable experiment of reducing the price of the *Athenæum* from eightpence to fourpence, against which the expostulations were many, but Dilke's judgment was proved to have been a sound one, for the sale soon ran up to six times the former sale; and in another year, the success of the paper was "complete."

There are pleasant notes from many well-known literary people belonging to this period, printed in Sir Charles Dilke's memoir. The fact is that Mr. Dilke appears to have held most intercourse with his friends in this manner, for we have the significant statement that "while Mr. Dilke was editor of the *Athenæum*, he made it a rule not to go into society of any kind, in order to avoid making literary acquaintances, which might either prove annoying to him, or be supposed to compromise the independence of his journal. His old friends he saw only at his own house, and Lady Morgan's, when he was sure of his fellow guests." It was during this "severe" editorship that Mr. Dilke wrote the remarkable papers which are reprinted in these volumes, on Pope, Lady Mary Montague, Swift, Junius, Wilkes, Granville, and Burke, which must be only a small portion of his writings selected, as Sir Charles states, simply because they are now most in demand.

We get many glimpses of many men in these pages—of Procter, of Landseer, of Hood. Here is a letter from Hood, humorous to the brim:—

"MRS. DILKE,

MADAM,

"By having seen some Benevolent recommendations in the *Athenæum* and supposing their by the Editor too be human disposed and having no other Means of Publishing my own case which is as follows I humbly Beg leave to say I am left with Eleven offspring the youngest off whom But a month old none so much as taste Butchers Meat and nothing in the World to lay on except straw winter and summer owing to my Family am unable to get or do either needle work or charring and there father am sorry to say not willing if he could get work but people wont employ him on account of character to Be sure he was Born to vary different Prospects in life my main object being to get sum of the children of my hands am intending to send one up to you by the Saturdays carrier hoping you will excuse the offence and if approved of god willing may be the Means of getting him into sum sithation in London witch is very scarce hearabouts and the Allmity Bless and prosper you for such and as the well noon gudness of Hart of you and Mr. Dilke will I trust exert in Behalf of our deplorable states and am begging your Humble pardin for trubling with the distresses of a Stranger But not to your gudness your humble servant L.P."

Here is another from Hood, of later date, concerning the immortal Miss Kilmansegg:

"DEAR DILKE,—You will be glad to hear—that I have kill'd her at last, instead of her killing me. I don't mean Jane, but Miss Kilmansegg; and as she liked pomp, there will be twelve pages at her funeral. She is now screwing in at Beaufort House; and being a happy release for all parties—you will conclude it is a relief to me, especially as I come in for all she is worth. Love to all, and no more news from—Yours very truly, T. Hood."

And, for the first time, we believe, there is now printed in this memoir Hood's characteristic letter declining pecuniary assistance from the Literary Fund.

Mr. Dilke, however, rendered service to literature in other ways than through the *Athenæum*. For three years he guided the *Daily News* through its most difficult and critical stage, and was one of the most valuable contributors to *Notes and Queries*. His connection with the *Daily News* began in 1846, and lasted until 1849. We are informed that absolute power over all business matters was given to him, and that power gave us the first cheap daily paper; not so cheap as we have now, but much cheaper than we ever had before. His administrative capacity as manager (unpaid) was proved by results, but some complaints were made. Mr. Bright complained of the review of Baptist Noel's work, which we well remember, and here Mr. Bright had the higher sagacity, but Mr. Dilke remarked that Manchester "believed the three old kingdoms to be only a part and parcel of Lancashire, and that the one-eyed are the only people who can see." Mr. Cobden also complained of the management, but on the whole it was successful and of great public benefit.

We must pass over the remainder of Mr. Dilke's personal life, which was tender for its family affections, and, as much as could be, still devoted to the interests of literature. Of his contributions in this direction we have already spoken. But a word more is necessary. To Mr. Dilke, and to Mr. Dilke alone, is owing the suffocation of the great Franciscan theory

* *The Papers of a Critic*. Selected from the writings of the late CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE. With a Biographical Sketch by his grandson, Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, Bart., M.P. Two vols. (John Murray.)

regarding Junius. The ablest specimens of his thorough critical power are to be found in his articles in the *Athenæum* upon this subject, although, perhaps, some of the articles on Pope are equal to them. One of the charms of the criticism here, is its perfect freedom from partisanship. Any one may read every line Mr. Dilke has written upon this subject, and yet not detect a theory as to the authorship of "Junius." Yet, more than two hundred and twenty of the well-filled broad octavo pages before us are devoted to this subject. Nor would he altogether deny that Francis was Junius. What he did do was to prove, and to prove to the absolute satisfaction of most sane persons, that everything that had hitherto been adduced to prove that Francis was Junius would not bear a critical examination. There is no single paper of his upon this subject that equals the *Times* criticism of the Twistleton volume some two years ago; but the accumulative critical power of the papers is extraordinary. And how successfully—we do not say how easily—once for all, a hundred years and more after the whole literary world had been led astray, he disposed of the identity of Pope's "Atossa" with the Duchess of Marlborough; while, to his pen alone, we owe the truth about Pope's quarrel with Addison, and the solution of half-a-hundred other literary mysteries.

Many of the papers contained in these volumes we had not read before, although most of them were old acquaintances. Let us thank Sir Charles Dilke for giving them to us in a permanent form, and for his delicately-written biography of his grandfather. Now that we have his work we do not know how it is that we have not missed it from our catalogue of books that ought to be written; but then we did not know how much there was to be told.

SOME RECENT POEMS.*

Though we cannot say that there is much of transcendent mark in the budget of poems we have just carefully read, yet there is a good deal that is sweet, elevated, and suggestive—such as it may well rejoice one to meet in the crowded pathway of poetic products. Professor Veitch, in his volume of "Hillside Rhymes," reviewed by us at the time of their appearance, raised high expectations, which the present volume does much to justify. He is calm, pure, reflective, rather than strong, passionate, or dramatic. His poem on the Tweed is somewhat ambitious; but it is sustained and finished in style, and contains passages of blank verse such as Scott and Wordsworth would have read with delight. But we prefer the short poems and ballads near the end, and have to make a small amendment to Professor Veitch. For we were compelled to say, when last reviewing his poems, that he was less successful with Scotch than with English. Here the case is different. Seldom have we read a more spirited, and more striking ballad than that on "The Death of Lord Maxwell." It is no imitation, but a genuine reproduction, full of fire and suggestion. "The Herd's Wife" is good; and "Peden's Grave" has fine lines. "The Lord of Olive" is more elaborate and ambitious than either; but it shows wonderful mastery of matter and measure, which is by no means an easy one. In the last verses there is something of the stir and strain of Scott:—

"As the braird shot, as bud took bloom,
And Tweed flowed peaceful down—
Ah! nature reeks not our hearts' gloom—
He calmly passed thro' traitor's doom
To wear the martyr's crown!
Oft from dead sire to son hath flowed
One great undying aim;
'Twas a slight maiden orphaned now,
In whose blue eyes 'neath sunny brow
There gleamed the father's flame!
From where amid high Borthwick's wilds
Lies field of old Catoun—
He came, Loquharret's 'knight,' the Hay,
His country's and the Bruce's stay,
And Neidpath's heiress won!
For, six dark years great oath he kept
To stand by Bruce's side;
He, noble Seaton and Lochowe,
Three banded to the death in vow;
To bid Loquharret's bride!
Till that June day the Southron knew
Power of a dead man's hand;
When tyrants son rode fast and far
From Bannockburn to Old Dunbar
No more to lord the land!"

* 1. *The Tweed and other Poems.* By JOHN VEITCH, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow. (Maclehose.)

2. *Light, Shade, and Soil.* By WILLIAM C. CAMERON. With an Introduction by the Rev. W. C. SMITH, D.D. (Maclehose.)

3. *Baby May.* Home Poems and Ballads. By W. C. BENNETT. (Henry S. King and Co.)

4. *In the Studio.* A Decade of Poems. By SEBASTIAN EVANS, author of "Brother Fabian's Manuscript." (Macmillan.)

5. *The Angel of Love and other Poems.* By RICHARD BURGES. (Prevost and Co.)

Professor Veitch is heartful of old lore of the Tweed and its neighbourhood, and very gracefully sets it to new music.

Very different is Mr. Cameron's muse. He is a working shoemaker, and writes with remarkable purity and grace. He sings of home and domestic themes mostly, and now and then his touch is fine. "Alaney, Jessie," and "Eveline" are very delicately moulded. "The Seasons" has something of passion and force; but the "Poet's Death" we regard as the most original in the volume. The man who wrote the poem in which these lines occur may yet write what will abide:—

"For the poetry of nature is a language from above,
Springing from the Fount Eternal—from the springs
Of endless love.
Sweet, O! sweet the wild winds rustle thro' the
leaflets of the trees.
Hear the rippling rill's soft music! list the epic of the
seas!
Hark to the lute so silvery of the laverock in the sky;
Nature! nature, darling nature! harp of God our
minstrelsy."

Altogether the impression of this volume is of sweetness, depth and purity of sentiment, and true lyrical flow.

Of Mr. Bennett's "Baby May and other Poems" it is not needful to speak at length. They have passed the bar of criticism and are approved. Dr. Bennett has an instinct for child-nature and home affections, and his songs have found their way to the hearts of the people. So let him go on and sing, and enrich us yet further. He has done much already; we know that he will do yet more, and can. "Our Glory Roll," for example, needs steady extension.

Mr. Sebastian Evans has given us some poems of great finish and skilful technique in this new volume. "Jones and Calypso" has something of the light humour of Mr. Dobson, with a reminder of Landor in the verse. "A Tale of a Trumpeter" is very strong and condensed. The Arthurian poems are fine; but show too much of mere antiquarian detail, and are overweighted to our thinking. It is of no importance that the knights of those days went through certain processes of arming themselves, if you don't inform each part with special meaning, and this Mr. Evans has hardly done. But the bulk of the poems show the shaping imagination, real power over words and measures—indicate poetic genius in one word, which has a good right to be freed rather more from the trammels of archæological memory.

One or two of Mr. Sturges' short poems are true lyrics. He fails, to our thinking, when he attempts to deal with more ambitious themes, but "The Lute," "When Summer Winds," and the "Seraph of Dreams," strike us as very perfect in their way. We have read the volume with much pleasure, and have no doubt that it will give delight in not a few cultivated circles.

MRS. FAWCETT'S STORY.*

Mrs. Fawcett has written a story of modern English life, the incidents of which, instead of being spread over the stereotyped three volumes, are compressed into a book of moderate size—an innovation which readers will appreciate who are familiar with the ingenious art of "padding." Of this obnoxious element there is not a trace in "Janet Doncaster." From the first page to the last, the story is well written in the best sense of the word—that is to say, the author exhibits a perfect command of clear, masculine English, such as in these days of pretentious or slovenly composition deserves to be gratefully acknowledged. Even if the plot were less interesting than it is, we still should consider that the literary execution of the work compensated for any defects of constructive ability. But the story is a singularly original one. Several of the situations are exceedingly dramatic; and the interest of the reader is never permitted to flag by long digressions or the play of inferior characters. Janet Doncaster, the heroine, is not perfect like the angels, but a woman in her resentment as well as in her capacity for suffering and endurance. By a cruel trick she is entrapped into marrying Mr. Leighton, a young man of fortune who suffers from congenital intemperance—the most hopeless form of that miserable vice. Constant watching on the part of his tutor, Mr. Forsyth, and of an experienced attendant, keeps him sober for months together; and, in consequence, his aunt, Lady Ann, conceives the idea that by marrying him to Janet he will be permanently cured of his pestilential habit. The knowledge of this dreadful family secret is deliberately withheld from the unsuspecting girl, who married Mr. Leighton only to discover, before the honeymoon is over, that her fortunes have been cruelly linked to those of an irreclaimable drunkard. This portion of the story is very finely

told, and conveys, we think, as powerful a moral as could well be taught by means of fiction.

But the chief merit of Mrs. Fawcett's book lies in its sketches of character, and in those clever touches of description or dialogue which betray the acute observer. The narrow and common-place society of the obscure village of Norborough, is very naturally portrayed. "The extravagance of Miss Spence in the matter of sundry bonnets, excited more interest in Norborough than the Orissa famine; the misdoings of Kings, Emperors, and Prime Ministers sank into insignificance in comparison with the dissipations of Lieutenant Smalley." This happily hits off the average tone of a small community in which no large human interests are permitted to divert attention from the trivialities of life. Janet's mother, Mrs. Doncaster, is presented as a religious woman of a very severe type, and we think that few will read Mrs. Fawcett's description of her without recalling sundry ancient dames of their childhood, or even of their maturer years. "She had set her heart upon having a son, and bringing him up to be a missionary. A girl could not be a missionary, and was consequently not so interesting to Mrs. Doncaster as a boy would have been." When the Leightons take up their residence at Norborough Hall, the neighbours had to decide whether they should call on the new-comers:—

"Mrs. Sedgely was inclined to be against calling. Her summer dresses were all more or less in a state of dilapidation, and she had not yet anything new for the winter. She did not allege this reason, but it weighed very heavily with her. Mrs. Ralph was on Mrs. Sedgely's side; she was a timid, shy woman, and the stiffest black silk in the world would not prevent her from feeling utterly miserable if she found herself face to face with an earl's daughter. Mrs. Grey, on the other hand, thought that they were bound in common courtesy to call: a doctor's wife is very generally Catholic in her interpretation of the social duties."

Here we see illustrated the pettiness and vanity of female human nature, in the absence of high aims and of any real perception of the innate dignity of men and women.

The most original character in the book is Lady Ann. It is she who plans Leighton's marriage with Janet, and carries out her scheme with an unscrupulousness not the less shameful because it is masked by a certain show of self-deception. Mrs. Leighton is a sort of lay figure by the side of the imperious Lady Ann, and therefore the reader is prepared to find that the latter does not take her sister-in-law into her confidence until she is ready openly to avow her intention to marry Leighton to poor Janet. The mother, on being informed of what was intended, does not venture to offer any objection, but, with the tone of a person who feels guilty of an act of presumption in attempting even the mildest criticism, she remarks:—

"If you hadn't told me this with your own lips, Ann, I never could have believed it. I always have liked Miss Doncaster very much indeed, very much. But I thought you would expect Charlie to marry some one in our own sphere, as it were, you know."

"So I should, most certainly," said Lady Ann, with a touch of reproach in her voice, "if things had been different. But as it is we must make some sacrifice, and as matters stand the marriage will be an excellent thing for Charlie, and a most extraordinary piece of good fortune for her. She might have lived a hundred years without even speaking to a man in Charlie's position."

"Oh, yes; she, of course, will be most lucky," acquiesced Mrs. Leighton. "Will they be married at once? And shall you tell her, Ann? About Charlie, you know?" The last words were almost in a whisper.

"Well, dear, he hasn't even asked her yet, so mind, you must be very careful and not let out the secret, or show either of them that you have the least suspicion of what I have told you. And with regard to telling her, of course I should not think of doing so until after they are engaged; it would not be just to Charlie, to prejudice her in any way against him. And after they are engaged, I am not quite decided whether I ought to tell her or not. It must depend on circumstances. I should like best not to tell her. That would strengthen Charlie's motives for self-restraint, for if she knew nothing he would always hope that she never would know. Whereas if she were told, this motive would be gone. On the other hand, there is some risk in not telling her; she might ignorantly lead him into temptation."

There is nothing vapid or strained in dialogue like this. On the contrary, it admirably illustrates Lady Ann's character, in which casuistry blunted what original sense of right and wrong she may have possessed, and the arrogance of rank made her think that a person in Janet's position ought to regard her marrying an aristocratic inebriate as "an extraordinary piece of good fortune," as well as a great act of condescension on the part of the dipsomaniac and his relatives. We hope soon again to meet in the walks of fiction a writer who has studied so well the varied and even the subtler phases of human character, and that hereafter she will give us something more of the New Forest than a pleasant glimpse or two of the lovely scenery of those sylvan solitudes.

* *Janet Doncaster.* By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT. (London: Smith, Elder and Co.)

THE CONTEMPORARY AND FORTNIGHTLY REVIEWS.

The chief interest of the *Contemporary Review* this month is ecclesiastical, while that of the *Fortnightly* is political and military. But the close connection between ecclesiastical and political affairs is seen in the fact that the pivot of interest in the four most striking articles, to which the above remark refers, is the conflict between Protestant and Catholic principles or powers. We have already expressed our feeling about Mr. Gladstone's treatment of the question, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" If the question had been, "Is English Protestantism worth preserving?" we make no doubt that the distinguished writer would have met it with an emphatic affirmative. But we are not sure that he would have been so clear as to the method by which it is to be done. So far as we can understand him he would have Ritualists left to do pretty much as they please. Our Romanising opponents, however, whether in or out of the Roman Communion, have no hesitation at all as to the ends they seek, or the means by which they may be best accomplished. On this point an article by Mr. Pope Hennessy on "The Tory Party and the Catholics" is suggestive. At first sight, indeed, the scope of this paper is somewhat difficult to discern. Setting out with the indisputable assertion that "the public opinions of most public men are modified more or less by their views on religion" he briefly reviews the present unstable equilibrium of the ecclesiastical world, and goes on to give a somewhat dry catalogue of facts about the past relations of Whigs and Tories respectively to Catholicism. The only conclusion we can gather from this catalogue is that Catholic attachment to political party is governed by one consideration only, and that is the answer to the question, which will pay best? Mr. Hennessy evidently regards the Tories as the most natural allies of the Catholics, and we shall not presume to dispute his judgment. Of late years the Irish Catholics have, it appears, loved the Liberal party, "not wisely but too well." "And with what result?" asks Mr. Hennessy. "With the result of keeping the Liberals in office for many years, and at the same time of utterly failing to accomplish one single iota of their own religious education programme." We need not remind our readers how often it has been pointed out in this journal that the educational policy adopted in England and Scotland of endowing the religion of the majority, must inevitably keep up an open sore in the religious susceptibilities of Irish Catholics. Mr. Hennessy is not very plain spoken. But we are sure this does not arise from any indefiniteness of principle or aim. The priesthood is to strengthen itself in Ireland by an application of the denominational principle adopted in Scotland, and they have more chance of this with the Tories than with the Liberals. If this is so, we may look out for squalls.

Very much the same conclusion may be drawn from M. de Laveleye's paper in the *Fortnightly* on the "European Situation." Beginning with a reference to the recent "war scare" that sent a thrill through the continent, the writer observes that things must be in a very insecure state when such slight and obscure causes can produce so profound a sensation. And this insecurity he traces mainly, as might be expected, to the bitter discontent of the Roman Church with the position that recent events have given to Protestant Germany, and with the mode in which she is exercising her power. He holds that the Falk laws are neither violent nor unjust. He observes that measures analogous have been adopted for years in South Germany. But then, as he points out, those laws were adopted in Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, by agreement with the Pope; and that makes all the difference in the world. "It is the old quarrel of Investitures, the old struggle between the Papacy and the Empire." In answer to a suggestion of complete separation between the temporal and the spiritual powers, M. de Laveleye allows considerable force to the German objection, that such a system is only good for Protestant countries. "In a Catholic country, they say, it conducts directly to the enslavement of the State, and the absolute domination of the Pope, as it is to be seen in Belgium." But here it seems to us a dilemma arises. For either Germany is so largely Protestant as to be able to try the experiment of separation on favourable terms; or else she is sufficiently Catholic to make the Falk laws a very desperate remedy. M. de Laveleye does not of course neglect the suppressed hunger for vengeance in

France. But he insists that this is principally dangerous as an instrument in the hands of the priests, who are bent on getting a dynasty that will go to war in the interests of the Church. As might be expected from a Belgian, the writer does not rate the possible intervention of England at so low a rate as do some of our own countrymen. It is true he does not suppose we could put a large army in the field. "But what makes England formidable as it did of yore the little Republic of the United Provinces—she may make herself the active centre of a coalition. She has money, the command of the seas, and prestige."

Contrast this with the views promulgated in another article of the same review on "The Military Position of England," by an anonymous, but probably not unimportant contributor. The idea of this writer is that an army must necessarily be one of two things; either an efficient instrument for carrying out the foreign policy of the nation, or else a useless incumbrance. If all that we want, is resistance to invasion, or a reinforcement of the police, then our army is too large and costly already. But if we want it to enforce our foreign policy it is ludicrously inadequate. The writer laughs at the notion that our fleet would count for anything in an intervention between Germany and France. And he ignores M. de Laveleye's suggestion of England's power to form a coalition. He says we ought to be able to land a hundred thousand men on the shores of Europe. And he maintains that with a better organised army we might be always in a position to do so even at a less cost than we are now expending. His plan is very much the same as that suggested by Mr. John Holmes, M.P., and consists in having a thoroughly trained reserve twice as large as the army on a peace footing. His details are interesting. But we have so little desire to put any temptation in the way of a meddling government, that we are almost inclined to take the other horn of the writer's dilemma, and to own that with a nation situated as ours is, a standing army beyond the needs of India and internal police is a useless and expensive luxury.

Having expended so much space on these four articles, which seem like four chapters of a connected discussion, we cannot refer to other papers. But we may select, as worthy of attentive reading, "A New Theory of the Homeric Question," by Professor Geddes in the *Contemporary*, and "A Note on Representative Government," by Thomas Hare, in the *Fortnightly*.

BRIEF NOTICES.

A Pocket Guide to the Public and Private Galleries of Holland and Belgium. By LORD RANDALL GOWER. (Sampson Low and Co.) Tourists to Holland and Belgium will find this elegant little volume a most useful *vade-mecum* to most of the galleries, museums, private collections, and churches in the Low Countries. Lord Gower gives short notes of each picture and some account of the history of the painters and the paintings. On the contents of some of the private collections his lordship supplies some new and interesting information.

The Pastoral Care. By SAMUEL McALL, Principal of Hackney College. Second Edition. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This book, in common with the one just noticed, is especially addressed to a class, but Mr. McAll has a different end in view from that of Mr. Spurgeon. His object is to furnish "Practical Hints on the Constitution, Discipline, and Services of the Congregational or Independent Churches; and the Various branches of Ministerial Duty in Reference to the same." It occupies, for the most part, the place of an adviser in practical matters relating to Congregational Churches, and there must be very many ministers who will be glad of the hints and suggestions which it furnishes, and furnishes from a large experience. It goes a good deal into detail, and, slavishly followed, might do harm—for about the worst thing that could happen to the Congregational Churches would be that they should all adopt Mr. McAll's suggestions and so stereotype their worship, their rules, and their customs. Mr. McAll, however, is one of the last men to wish his work to become a "Directorium." The first edition of this book was printed privately, and it has been generally unknown. In the time since it was first issued we should have thought Mr. McAll might have revised the last "hint"—viz., on "Political Action." *Verb. sap.*

"I rise for information," said a member of a legislative body. "I am very glad to hear it," said a bystander, "for no man wants it more."

Miscellaneous.

MEMORIAL STATUE TO RICHARD BAXTER.—On Wednesday, the 28th July, the unveiling of Richard Baxter's memorial statue will take place at Kidderminster. The ceremony will be performed by Dean Stanley, assisted by the Bishop of Worcester, the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, &c. The following is the inscription approved by the Memorial Committee: "Between the years 1641 and 1660 this town was the scene of the labours of Richard Baxter, renowned equally for his Christian learning and pastoral fidelity; in a stormy and divided age he advocated unity and comprehension, pointing the way to 'the everlasting rest.' Churchmen and Nonconformists united to raise this memorial, A.D. 1875."

CONFESSIONS OF A VAGRANT.—The *Charity Organisation Reporter* contains some remarkable passages from the autobiography of Mr. G. A. Brine. This person, who writes from the Sherborne Workhouse, and who, according to himself, had been in gaol more than a hundred times, had been induced to employ some of his leisure moments in describing one or two of the modes in which he had exercised his calling as a vagrant. The various *ruses de guerre* adopted by his fraternity in their campaign against the indiscriminate almsgiver are spoken of as "lurks." Mr. Brine found the "bereavement lurk" a very lucrative one. It involved, it is true, a certain small outlay, but one might search long before finding any other field in which one's capital would yield a similar return. For the moderate consideration of three shillings, three children were obtained, who, when they had been well washed, and adorned with clean pinafores, and a placard on the breast of each, bearing in large letters the inscription "Motherless," took their stand with Mr. Brine, in the rôle of widower, at an entrance to a market in Manchester. There they "stood pad," i.e., looked as miserable as possible, but said nothing unless spoken to. In five hours' time Mr. Brine had received over thirty shillings. From this we must deduct the preliminary outlay, plus fourpence and some cakes given to each of the children as a slight recognition of their able services, and there is a net profit of more than twenty-five shillings on the whole transaction. The "cripple's lurk" was also attended with great success. Mr. Brine and a female companion took up their abode for some five weeks at Holywell, North Wales, where there is a well supposed to be efficacious in curing rheumatism and similar affections. Supported by a crutch, he tottered daily to the healing spring accompanied by his wife, whose rheumatism was most acute in her arms, while his legs were chiefly affected. The worthy couple were soon taken up by ladies who visited them at their lodgings, and left gifts of money, wine, meat, cakes, &c., and they lived on the fat of the land. The cripples' stay was only cut short by their indiscreetly imbibing one day so much rum that their stiffened joints were forgotten, and they danced with so much violence as to bring about their detection. Mr. Brine offered in his letter to touch upon other lurks on a future occasion, and concluded by a moral reflection on the harm done by indiscriminate almsgivers, who, he says, are far more to blame than the recipients of their bounty.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CAIRNES.—Referring to the death of Professor Cairnes, which took place early on Thursday morning at his residence in Blackheath, the *Daily News* says:—"Mr. Cairnes, who was fifty-one years of age, had suffered for some years from a painful and prostrating illness, against which he bore up with a fortitude and cheerfulness truly heroic. His more recent writings were produced under conditions which would have paralysed the energies of a less vigorous and disciplined mind and character. His 'Essays in Political Economy, Theoretical and Applied'; his 'Political Essay'; his 'Leading Principles of Political Economy'; and his 'Logical Method of Political Economy,' were all of them either written or re-written with the light of later thought and knowledge, during the long illness which has now terminated. Besides these works, he contributed many papers on political, economical, and philosophical subjects to the *Fortnightly Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals. Together with his admirable work on 'The Slave Power,' which was at once an illustration from history of one form of social and industrial organisation, and an explanation from economical principles of the course of events that led to the War of Secession, the writings to which we have referred gave Mr. Cairnes perhaps the first place among English economic writers since the death of Mr. John Stuart Mill. He worthily continued the school of which that eminent writer was the representative, and which in its earlier periods counts the names of Adam Smith and Ricardo. Like the late Mr. Mill and Adam Smith, Mr. Cairnes brought varied literary accomplishments, historical knowledge, and acquaintance with the methods and results of scientific investigation to bear upon his special pursuit. From his retirement he watched with the strongest interest the social and political movements of the time, which he judged with keen penetration and by a high moral standard. Of the place which he held in the affections, and will continue to feel in the memory, of those who were privileged to know him, this is not the place to speak. His large information and strong and masculine sense were set off and relieved by a quick and keen sense of humour, which made him one of the most delightful of companions. Mr. Cairnes, who was born at Drogheda, and educated in Trinity College Dublin, was called to the Bar, but did not practise his pro-

cession. He was Professor of Political Economy in succession at the University of Dublin, at Queen's College, Galway, and at University College, London. On his resignation of the last appointment, the Council of the College expressed their sense of his services by appointing him Professor Emeritus. His own University of Dublin lately, without solicitation on his part, and without his knowledge, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., in recognition of his literary eminence. It is only necessary to add that Mr. Cairnes' long sufferings were relieved, so far as might be, by every possible domestic solace, and by the companionship and conversation of many friends, some of them eminent in politics and literature, with whose views and order of mind he was in sympathy.

Cleanings.

It is more respectable to black boots than to black characters—to sew shirts than to sow strife.

"Pa, they tell us about the angry ocean; what makes the ocean angry?"—"Oh, it has been crossed so often."

If anything will impress the human mind with awe, it is the expression of a man's face when he has just been aroused from snoring.

An Alabama editor mildly alludes to his rival as a "reservoir of falsehood and an aqueduct of mendacity."

The Philadelphia Ledger says over one thousand newspapers failed in America during the past year. If so, newspapers, like grasshoppers, must be very abundant in America.

Barnum's balloon, in its latest ascent at Boston, is said to have landed (?) with a number of unfortunate reporters, in the harbour. What finally became of them we are not told. Perhaps they belonged to the defunct newspapers referred to above.

Ladies' Athletic Sports. Jumping at conclusions. Walking round a subject. Running through a novel. Skipping dull descriptions. Throwing the hatchet; and, during the holidays, boxing the ears of troublesome younger brothers.

In a very thin house, an actress spoke very low in her communication to her lover. The actor, whose benefit it happened to be, exclaimed, with a woful humour, "My dear, you may speak out; there is nobody to hear us."

The parish minister of a village in Ayrshire, who was famed for his dryness in the pulpit, called on one of his aged hearers, and as usual partook of a cup of tea. He remarked to the guidwife that her teapot ran very slowly. "Deed ay," quo' the guidwife, "it's like yersel', it has an unco bad delivery."

Said an Irishman to a telegraph operator, "Do you ever charge anybody for the address of a message?" "No," replied the operator. "And do you charge for signing his name, sir?" said the customer. "No, sir." "Well, then, will you please send this? I just want my brother to know I'm here," said Pat, handing in the following—"To John M'Flinn, Long-street, Glasgow. (Signed) Patrick M'Flinn, London."

GRASSHOPPERS are the latest culinary delicacy in the United States. A "grasshopper dinner" was recently held in Missouri, where the menu consisted of "grasshopper soup," said to resemble chicken soup, with a delicate mushroom flavour, "batter and locust cakes," "baked locust"—plain hoppers without any condiment—and a Scriptural dessert of "baked locusts and honey."

MODERN RELICS.—"One of the Thirty" was, says the Graphic, the recent title of a book professing to give a history of one of the pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed his Master; but a relic of even greater interest is said to have been bought for 500*l.* by an American in Paris—the basin in which Pontius Pilate washed his hands.

A MISCHIEVOUS BOY.—At an auction of household goods on Harrison Avenue, when a woman had made a bid on an old bureau worth about two dollars, a boy slipped around to another woman and whispered, "You see that woman over there, with a blue bow on?" "Yes." "Well, she says that no woman with a red nose can buy anything at this sale!" The woman with the red nose pushed her way into the crowd and run the price of the bureau up to twelve dollars, and as it was knocked down to her, she remarked: "I may have a red nose, but no cross-eyed woman with a blue bow on can bluff me!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

VENTILATION.—Not long ago the Committee at Lloyd's spent, we are told, about 2,100*l.* on ventilation, and after patient trial the scheme was found not to work. How many halls, and churches, and public places of all kinds, are miserably unsupplied with air fit to breathe! How many hundreds of thousands of pounds are squandered annually in costly yet ineffective attempts at proper ventilation! Fresh air it is easy to introduce; but to get this fresh air without colds and draughts, without the dust and noise of an open communication with the world outside, has been a puzzling problem, which seems at last to be happily solved by Mr. Tobin.—*Leisure Hour.*

GIGANTIC TORTOISES.—The Zoological Society, who have just lost an elephant by death, have obtained an acquisition to their collection in the shape of a pair of gigantic land tortoises from Aldabra Island, in the Indian Ocean, which have just arrived under the care of Dr. J. H. Brooks, the Government Medical Officer of the Seychelles. The male is an enormous animal, nearly 6ft. long, and is stated to weigh over 900*lb.* He is believed

to be more than 100 years old, but is still growing. These tortoises are the last survivors of a race of gigantic tortoises which were formerly abundant in the Mascarene and other islands of the Indian Ocean, and are of very great scientific interest.

A CLEVER DOG.—An Indiana dog has achieved fame as a quadrupedestrian. He was taken last fall from Indiana to Kansas (nearly 1,000 miles). But he didn't like Kansas, and was homesick through and through. He found meat scarce, and was averse to a diet of grasshoppers. So he tramped it over miles and miles of desolate prairies; he swam the Kansas and Missouri rivers; and one day, footsore, weary, and lean, he barked at the old door. He was six weeks upon the journey; and the first thing he did upon getting home was to eat his dinner calmly, the next to drive the pigs out of the yard, according to his ancient custom.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

SELF-PROTECTION.—A story from Portland, Maine, seems to show that a young woman of personal attractions may not be altogether without protection even when taking a long walk in a lonely part of the country late in the evening. A young woman, carrying a large bundle, lately missed the last ferry-boat, and determined, nothing daunted, to walk round by Portland Bridge. Of course, she met the inevitable young man, and of course, he saluted her, and asked permission to escort her home. Her reply may be commended to all young women in similar circumstances. "Sir," said she, "I would not advise you to come near me unless you have had the smallpox. I am allowed out only in the evening, and am carrying a bundle of linen from a patient." The young man had no time to be polite. According to the local newspaper, nothing more was seen of him save and except his coat tails rapidly vanishing from sight in the gloom of the evening, and apparently in the direction of Portland Bridge.

AS IT IS

In 'THE TIMES' of Jan. 7th, Dr. HASSALL writes:—"I have made a further analysis of tea; of 18 samples, all were found to be adulterated. They were all artificially coloured with Prussian blue, turmeric, & a mineral powder. The substances used in facing tea serve no useful purpose, but render practicable other more serious adulterations." Feb. 19, 1874. A. H. HASSALL, M.D. 3,248 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, &c. in every town sell HORNIMAN'S PACKET TEA.

AS IT OUGHT TO BE

'At the Docks, where Horniman's Teas are in bond, I took samples from original chests, which I analysed & found perfectly PURE, and free from the usual artificial facing; the quality being equally satisfactory.' Feb. 19, 1874. A. H. HASSALL, M.D. 3,248 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, &c. in every town sell HORNIMAN'S PACKET TEA.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The fact of anyone being in health or sickness depends, to a great extent, upon himself. He can, if he will, by these means always command the cure of abscesses, piles, fistulas, and sores. The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment in cases where patients have suffered from these complaints is proved by the extensive use of it by all persons of experience. And in many cases, where the disease had been considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with the Pills, has brought about the most happy results and healed the most obstinate sores and most desperate wounds. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.—This most celebrated and delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-st., W.

THE INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 227, Gray's Inn-road, King's-cross, is open on Monday and 1 hour evenings from six till nine; the City branch, 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesday and Friday evenings. The institution is free to the necessitous poor; payment is required from other applicants.

DELICATE CHILDREN.—Weakening diseases require tonic treatment.—The condition of the blood in children suffering from general debility, rickets, spinal disease, wasting, paralysis and consumption; from spasmodic cramp, epilepsy, worms, weak eyes and all eruptions, is one of poverty, requiring a tonic to enrich it, and clear the system from all impurities. The best medicine for all the above ailments is Steadman-Phillips Tonic Drops, which will add colour to the cheeks and restore the little patients to robust health, and parents should not fail to give them a proper course. Prices 1*3d.*, 2*s.*, 3*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* Of all chemists, or a large bottle sent for 5*s.* P.O.O. by the Proprietor of Steadman's Teething Powders, the safest remedy of their kind for infants' teething. Depot, 74, East-road, London, N.

AFTER an experience of over forty years, it has been established that there are few instances of defects of the hair which cannot be arrested, neutralised, or remedied by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, and the favourable effect may be seen at once, and though the hair may have become grey, thin, or faded, it may be renewed and restored to all the glossy loveliness of which it is susceptible. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, berrouses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes, without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c. Sixpence per bottle, of chemists and stationers.

CAPTAIN ALLEN YOUNG, of the Arctic Yacht Fox, now of the Pandora, says, "BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER keeps well, and answers admirably for raising Bread without Yeast," so that Crews of Ships on long voyages can always have fresh Bread, Tea Cakes, Scones, Norfolk Dumplings, and avoid Wevily Biscuits.

The Queen's private Baker says it is "a most useful invention." Borwick's Baking Powder makes Bread and Pastry light and wholesome; and with it these articles can be made in a few minutes.

LOVELINESS ON THE INCREASE.—A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which Hagan's Magnolia Balm has obtained among ladies everywhere. Complexions radiant with snowy purity, and tinged with the roseate hue of health, are commonly met with wherever it is used. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles, and elegant toilet case at 3*s.* 6*d.* Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGES.

DUNN—PERCHARD.—July 7, at the English Independent Chapel, St. Helier's, Jersey, by the Rev. T. Skegg, Mr. Edward John Dunn, formerly of Beechworth, Victoria, Australia, to Miss Elizabeth Julia, only daughter of the late Clement Perchard, of Mont-au-Père, Jersey.

HAGAR—WILKINS.—July 7, at the Rushmore Independent Church, Manchester, by the Rev. T. Campbell Finlayson, Dr. Herman Hager, of Manchester, to Helena, third daughter of Samuel J. Wilkins, Esq., of Folkestone.

HELM—NICOLL.—July 7, at the Congregational Chapel, Totteridge, by the Rev. Wm. Lawson, Brown, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Archibald McMillan and the Rev. Wm. Marshall, the Rev. S. J. Helm, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Alexander Nicoll, Esq., Lerwick, N.B.

MUNRO—EDWARDS.—July 7, at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D., William Munro to Agnes, elder daughter of Mr. Alexander Edwards, late of Inverness.

GRAHAM—HILLS.—July 8, at the Westmoreland-road United Presbyterian Church, Newcastle, by the Rev. John Thompson, pastor, Alexander Graham, of Morrison-place, Piershill, Edinboro', to Lucy Edith, second daughter of Edward Septimus Hills, Greenfield-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WATSON—FENWICK.—July 8, at the Friends' Meeting House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William Joshua Watson, of Gateshead, to Frances Jane Fenwick, second daughter of Duncan Livingstone Macallum, of Gosforth Villa, Gosforth.

MORELL—COCK.—July 10 at Little Baddow, by the Rev. Thomas Morell, Thomas Waldo Morell, to Ann Elisabeth McHaffie, eldest daughter of John Cock, of London.

DEATHS.

HICKMAN.—July 5, at Norwich, in the 89th year of her age, Esther, widow of the Rev. Edward Hickman, of Denton, Norfolk.

FILDES.—July 6, at Stanley House, Oxford-road, Manchester, in his 65th year, John Fildes, J.P. No cards.

ELLINGTON.—July 10, at Blackheath, Percy Robert, only child of Edward Baysand Ellington, of London and Chester, aged three years and two months.

CHAMBERS.—July 13, at 64, Lower Hastings-street, Leicester, Martha, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Thomas Chambers, in the 58th year of her age.

FUNERAL REFORM.

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6*d.* and 1*s.* packets (by post 8 or 15 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

Advertisements.

TO STUDENTS, &c.—The Rev. FREDERIC WILKINS AVELING, M.A., B.Sc., Dr. William's Divinity Scholar, Pye Smith Scholar, Exhibitioner at London University, &c., &c., is DESIROUS OF GIVING LESSONS to CLASSES at SCHOOLS; or of reading with Gentlemen preparing for the Matriculation, B.A., B.Sc., or M.A. in Branch III. at London University (excepting in Mathematics for 2nd B.A.); or of instructing in the Scriptures.—208, Amhurst Road, E.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. A premium required.—J. M. Stubbs, Family Grocer and Wine Merchant, 19, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood, N.W.

HOME and SCHOOL for the SONS and ORPHANS of MISSIONARIES, BLACKHEATH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of the above Institution will be held at 18, SOUTH-STREET, FINCHURCH, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, July 23.

The Chair will be taken at Four o'clock.

JOSEPH MULLENS, } Hon. Secretaries.
E. B. UNDERHILL, }

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS, near FARNINGHAM, KENT.

The Committee urgently APPEAL for FUNDS to enable them to feed, clothe, educate, and train to industrial work the 300 DESTITUTE BOYS now sheltered in the Ten Family Homes at Farningham. Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street, E.C.

A. O. CHARLES, Secretary.

Office, 78, Cheapside, E.C.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, Reedham, near Croydon.

The GENERAL MEETING and MIDSUMMER ELECTION will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., when a Report will be presented of the domestic and financial state of the Charity, and the several officers chosen for the ensuing year.

The Board have great pleasure in announcing that Twenty Children (Thirteen Boys and Seven Girls) will be Elected on that day.

Increased SUPPORT is urgently REQUIRED to meet the current expenses. Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.

T. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

Office, 93, Cheapside.

THE Rev. W. A. O'CONOR has repeatedly requested the EDITOR of "The Guardian" to quote a single passage in justification of the term "twisted," applied to his writings on Dec. 27, 1871.

WILLIAM TARN & CO., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS AND SILK MERCERS.

DEPARTMENTS.—House Furnishing.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE
DINING ROOM FURNITURE
BED ROOM FURNITURE
BEDDING
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
FLOOR CLOTHS, &c.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY
TABLE LINEN, &c.
CORNICES, POLES, FRINGES, &c.

A Furniture Catalogue, containing 550 Drawings, on Application.

DEPARTMENTS.—Silk Mercers, &c.

SILKS, VELVETS, &c.
MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.
LACE, RIBBONS, AND HABERDASHERY
FURS, PARASOLS
HOSIERY, GLOVES
BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c.
LADIES' OUTFITS, AND BABY LINEN.
DRESS MATERIALS
COSTUMES, AND DRESSMAKING.

Stocks Large, Choice, and well-assorted in Prices, Colours, and Qualities.

Our extensive premises, large stock, and numerous staff, enable us to carry out orders to any extent with promptness, combined with moderate charges.

Patterns sent free. Country orders, if accompanied by a remittance, will receive prompt attention.

NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY & NEW KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

A CAMBRIDGE B.A. in Honours REQUIRES a TUTORSHIP. Qualifications—Classical Translation and Composition, Mathematics, &c. Or will take charge of the Music in a school. Good references.—A., Post-office, Stroud.

A YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-six, WANTS a SITUATION as STOREKEEPER, Writer, or any other similar Employment. The highest references can be given as regards character, &c.—Address, H. J. Davies, Tregaminion, St. Keverne, near Helston, Cornwall.

CITY ROYAL PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM SALOON.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., having completed the rebuilding and enlargement of their premises, invite all buyers to inspect their varied STOCK of PIANOFORTES, Harmoniums, and American Organs. Specialties:—New Boudoir Model Pianette, in walnut, with truss legs on plinths, full compass, 25 guineas, the cheapest, strongest, and most elegant pianette yet produced; the Library Model Harmonium, in light oak, 25 guineas; the Gothic Model Harmonium, in dark oak, with handsome antique carving, 70 guineas.

City Depot for Mason and Hamlin's American Organs, No. 48, Cheapside.

FLUTES.—The NEW MODEL FLUTE (old fingering), for beauty and volume of tone unsurpassed, 3½ guineas and seven guineas. Also Rudall and Co.'s Prize Medal Flutes, new and second-hand. A great variety of second-hand flutes of all fingerings, at KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.'s Manufactory, 48, Cheapside.

BANJOES.—The New CHEAPSIDE Model is the best. Machine head, covered back, &c., 5 guineas; other models 1 to 12 guineas. The new scale for pasting on the fingerboard 6d. nett. The new Instruction Book, with full directions for learning the Banjo, and a large collection of airs, songs, &c., 6s. nett. Keith, Prowse and Co., 48, Cheapside.

MUSICAL BOXES by NICOLE, FRERES.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., direct importers, offer parties seeking really fine, well-tuned instruments, a selection of more than 400 boxes, with all the recent improvements, from £4 to £150. Buyers are requested, before purchasing, to visit the new saloons, specially devoted to the sale of these enchanting instruments, which for quality have no equal. Musical Box and Self-acting Instrument Depot, No. 48, Cheapside.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT-BANK,
MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS,
11, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.

First Issue of Capital—£500,000, in subscriptions of One Pound and upwards.

Interest in lieu of dividend, 18 per cent. per annum, paid monthly.

Current accounts opened, and 5 per cent. interest allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances.

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The Bank grants Credits and issues Circular Notes for the Continent and America, and transacts every description of sound financial business.

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RECEIPTS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,

With Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

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Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BANK. All sums under £50 repayable upon demand. Current Accounts opened similar to ordinary Bankers. Cheque-books supplied. English and Foreign Stocks and Shares purchased and sold, and Advances made thereon.

Office Hours from 10 till 4; on Mondays from 10 till 2, and on Saturdays from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Pamphlet containing full particulars may be obtained post free on application to

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

NEWTON WILSON & CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

NEW SEWING MACHINE,
QUEEN BESS,
Price £2 2s.

The "QUEEN BESS" is the daintiest little thing ever produced in the shape of a Sewing Machine. It gives room and portability, along with a lightness before unknown. It will be a little companion for ladies that can go with them to the seaside, out to tea—or anywhere. The stitch is the same as the WILCOX AND GIBBS, but the speed—by the hand alone—is double that of any other hand machine. The total weight of the machine, enclosed in its little cabinet, is about six pounds. While capable of all ordinary work, it is designed as an addition rather than a substitute for existing machines; but every operation known to the most expensive machines, such as hemming, quilting, braiding, tucking, tuckmarking, gathering, binding, and trimming, can all be performed with the most delightful ease by this most perfect little gem.

The price, £2 2s., includes ordinary Tools, Oiler, Needles, and full directions for use. With Walnut or Japanned Metal Box, £2 12s. 6d.

THE QUEEN O' SCOTS.

This beautiful Machine is the most complete Machine ever produced. The stitch is the twisted loop, the speed the most rapid known, the simplicity perfect, the capacity everything that can be required for use in a family. It requires no screwing or clamping to the table, and has included with it, without extra charge, a complete set of apparatus, comprising tools and needles, four hemmers different sizes, braider and braid carrier, quilter, self-sewer, tucking-guide, tuck-marker, binder, oiler, and friller. This complete collection makes it the cheapest Machine ever known.

PRICE £3 3s., COMPLETE.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES WORLD-RENOUNDED HAND LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

(Obtained the Grand Medal of Merit, Vienna, 1873.)

This admirable Machine is the most perfect Lock-stitch Hand Sewing Machine yet invented. It is so simple that the most inexperienced can operate it without any previous instruction, while it is incapable of derangement by ordinary use. The range of application is practically unlimited; anything that can be worn or requires stitching in a house can be executed on this Machine. From muslin to dressed calico, woollen cloth, or even leather, may be sewn without change of needle or cotton, or alteration of tension. When fixed on a stand it can be operated by hand or foot at pleasure, and it is then as efficient as the most costly treadle machine.

PRICE £4 4s.

NEWLY-INVENTED SEWING MACHINE. ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

This remarkable Machine presents some entirely new features, never before realised in a sewing machine, and making it more extensively useful and more varied in its application than any other sewing machine whatever, whether hand or treadle. In its application to plain sewing of every kind it exactly resembles the Princess of Wales, but it can be instantly changed without stopping the machine to herring-bone stitching and to overseaming. This is effected by simply turning a screw, and the width and length of the stitch are regulated at pleasure. The arrangement permits of the overseaming or herring-boning of any fabric whatever, and will be found of immense value in the manufacture of children's clothing and in ornamental work. In seams where elasticity is required the stitch of this machine is superior to every existing machine.

It is important to observe that all these advantages are obtained with the most perfect simplicity of construction.

PRICE £5 5s. 0d.

WILSON'S PATENT SINGER.

This Machine is of the general form and construction of the well-known "Singer" Machine, but, unlike all other Singer Machines, has special patented features, which make it infinitely their superior. It is impossible in ordinary working either to break a shuttle or break the bevel wheels, the two great defects appertaining to every other make of this machine. It has also a new patent vibrating motion suitable to any thickness of work. The quality of the work and the finish of all the parts is unequalled.

PRICE—

Family Size, £6 10s.; Medium ditto, £7 10s.; with Patent Vibrator, 10s. extra.

CATALOGUES OF ALL THEIR MANUFACTURES SENT POST FREE FROM

THE GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT,
144, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.
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WEST END—REGENT STREET.

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144, CHEAPSIDE; 47, MOORGATE STREET;
246, REGENT STREET;
57, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY;
78 AND 79, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM;
CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM;
52, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

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BENNETT,

65 & 64,
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BENNETT'S
GOLD PRESENTATION
WATCHES,
FROM £10 TO £100.

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TO CLOCK
PURCHASERS.JOHN BENNETT, having
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is enabled to offer to pur-
chasers the most extensive
stock in London, comprising
Clocks for the Drawing,
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newest designs at the lowest
prices.JOHN BENNETT, WATCH and CLOCK
MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.PERPETUAL INVESTMENT BUILDING
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Established 1851.

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Deposits received daily at 3 per cent.
Paid-up Shares of £10, £25, £50, and £100 at 4 per cent.,
payable Half-yearly, and withdrawable at one week's notice.
Advances made upon Houses and Lands, repayable by easy
instalments.
Applications for Shares, Loans, or Agencies will receive
prompt attention.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1875.

ARRANGEMENTS for the issue of 1st and 3rd
class Tourist Tickets will be in force from May 15th,
to the 31st October, 1875.For Particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued
by the Company.JAMES ALLPORT,
GENERAL MANAGER.

Derby, May, 1875.

LANDUDNO ENGLISH BAPTIST
CHAPEL.

PREACHERS FOR THE SEASON.

July 18	.....	Rev. W. WOODS, Nottingham.
25	.....	Rev. ARTHUR MURSELL, London.
August 1	.....	Rev. ARTHUR MURSELL, London.
8	.....	Rev. W. BROCK, D.D.
15	.....	Rev. Dr. BROCK.
22	.....	Rev. Dr. BROCK.
29	.....	Rev. Dr. BROCK.

KEYFORD ACADEMY, FROME.

The NEXT QUARTER will begin on TUESDAY, July 27.
References in London, Birmingham, and elsewhere.

ALBERT COOKE, B.A.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, 120,
HAGLEY ROAD, EDGEMOND, near BIRMING-
HAM, conducted by Mr. F. EWEN, with the aid of an
efficient staff of resident and visiting masters, will REOPEN
on MONDAY, Aug. 2nd.PALMER HOUSE SCHOOL,
CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.The Principal—MR. PHILIP STEWART—will be happy
to communicate with Parents and Guardians of Youth who
are looking for a SELECT SCHOOL with a limited number
of Pupils.EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, at
E. SOUTHWIDE HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. SMITH and Miss FERRIS.

The course of study is adapted to the standard of the
Cambridge Local Examinations, and is under the personal
supervision of Mr. H. B. Smith and Miss Ferris, who have
had considerable experience in teaching, and have success-
fully passed Pupils at Cambridge and Oxford Local Exami-
nations.

French taught by a resident Parisian Lady

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BELPER.

Principal—W. B. ANTHONY, A.C.P.

This School has again, for the third consecutive year,
passed every candidate sent to the Cambridge Local Exami-
nation. In the List recently issued, five out of eight are in
Honours, and three of the five are distinguished in one or
more subjects.Pupils who enter under ten years of age have the advan-
tage of lower terms, and their early training contributes to a
more successful career.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Principal.

HIGBURY HOUSE SCHOOL,
ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.Head-Master—ROBERT JOHNSTONE, M.A., LL.B.,
Assisted by Six Resident Masters.The School consists of Upper, Middle, and Preparatory
Departments, in which boys are prepared for commercial life,
the public schools, and the Universities. The junior classes
are trained by ladies. New dormitories and a dining-hall
having been recently added to the premises, a few additional
Pupils can be received. The health and comfort of delicate
boys specially cared for.For prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff, the Lady Principal, or
the Head-Master.HIGH CLASS LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL,
MOIRA HOUSE, UPPER ADDISCOMBE,
CROYDON, SURREY.Principals—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES B. INGHAM and the
Misses CONNAH.The System of Education is based upon approved modern
principles, and interest and vitality are the characteristics
which continually pervade it.The instruction in Music is thorough and effective, and
unusual interest is attached to its study by the combination
of the theory with its practice.The Principals, having resided for some time abroad, are
enabled to give continual supervision to the practical acquire-
ment of the Continental languages.The house is beautifully and healthily situated, and is
about three miles distant from the Crystal Palace, to which
periodical visits are made for the purpose of illustrating the
studies of the Pupils by reference to its large and instructive
Historical and Art Collections.References to well-known Congregational ministers and
laymen.STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES
GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

SUMMER TERM began THURSDAY, May 6.

36, HILLDROP - ROAD, LONDON, N.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT,
assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.The TERMS COMMENCE JANUARY 18, MAY 3, and
SEPTEMBER 20.TETTENHALL COLLEGE,
STAFFORDSHIRE.HEAD MASTER—ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG,
Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medalist in Classics, late
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First in the First-class in Classical Honours at both First
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The Directors' Scholarship, 25 Guineas per annum.
Senior Tettenhall Scholarship, 30 Guineas per annum.
Junior Tettenhall Scholarship, 25 Guineas per annum, ten-
able at the College.The Shaw Scholarship, £30 per annum.
The Mander Scholarship, £30 per annum, tenable for three
years at the Oxford, Cambridge, or London Universities.For Prospectus and information as to Scholarships, &c.,
apply to the Head Master, or to the Rev. Philip P. Rowe,
M.A., Secretary, Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.

SUMMER TERM, from MAY 1st to JULY 31st.

MILL HILL SCHOOL,
MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A.,
Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of
the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding
Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Man-
chester, Member of the London Mathematical Society,
formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale
College, Bradford, &c.

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JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A.,
F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society,
one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early Eng-
lish Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern
Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., B.A. (Lond. and Camb.),
Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; First Class in Mathe-
matics at the University of London.

A. ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The SUMMER TERM commenced MONDAY May 3rd.
For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the
Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev.
R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.THE NORTHERN
CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,
SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

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Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

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Rev. J. R. Wolstenholme, M.A., Wakefield. W. H. Lee, Esq., J.P., Wakefield.

Joshua Taylor, Esq., Batley.

M. Wilks, Esq., Manchester.

REOPENS AUGUST 6th.

The Committee of the above School have pleasure in
announcing, that a new building has just been erected capable
of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted
to secure their domestic comfort. "The school itself is an
excellently-contrived building, where . . . nothing has been
spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms.I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them
superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot
well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cam-
bridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound
Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to
fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance
at the Universities.There are two periods of vacation: one of six weeks (at
Midsummer), and one for three weeks (at Christmas).

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.

For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises,
Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or
Secretary.

CAVE HOUSE SCHOOL, UXBRIDGE.

Established 1820.

Principals—Messrs. HUNT and GAYFER.

Thorough moral and religious training, sound liberal edu-
cation, and successful preparation for all Public Examina-
tions guaranteed. Fees, Thirty-six Guineas.COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLE-
SEX, N., Seven Miles from King's Cross, London.

Established 71 Years.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and
Mr. J. R. THOMSON, B.A.The Course of Studies is comprehensive, and suited to the
requirements of the age.Terms Twenty-five and Thirty Guineas per annum, ac-
cording to age and studies. Treatment kind and parental.
Diet best and unlimited.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

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BONUSES of £5 to £50, and Commission, will be paid
by a leading old-established Company for the introduction of
NEW ASSURERS.—Address, Secretary, care of R.
Gravatt, 11, King-street, Cheapside.LONDON and SOUTHWARK FIRE and
LIFE INSURANCE. Chairman, HENRY ASTE,
Esq.—Chief Office, 73 and 74, King William-street, E.C.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Chief Offices—34, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Paid-up Capital, over £250,000.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS SYSTEM ARE—
Payment of premiums for limited periods instead of for
whole lifetime.Every premium secures a Policy for relative proportion of
Assurance.Investment of whole of net premiums in Trust for Policy-
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abroad.

Surrender value of Policies liberal, and fixed at time of issue.

Loans at a low rate of interest on simple deposit of Positive
Notes.Positive Policies are unconditional, and absolutely indis-
putable.POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOW-
MENT, AND JOINT LIVES.Forms of Application for Assurance, the Rates of Pre-
mium, and all information can be obtained on application to
F. BARROW, Managing Director.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!!

Provide against the losses that follow
by taking a Policy

Against ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS,

of the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
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From GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
76, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.,
March 17, 1874.

F. W. DARLOW, Esq.

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I remain, yours faithfully,

GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From RICHARD C. SHETTLE, Esq., M.D.

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I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

RICHARD C. SHETTLE, M.D.

To Darlow and Co.

From JOHN DOBSON, Esq., M.D., F.A.S.

Holborn Hill (Cumberland).

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry I beg to state that the "Magnetine Belts" I obtained from you have given satisfaction in every instance. I value them highly as a therapeutic agent, and believe that a more extended use of them in practice would be followed by the best results to physicians and patients.

Yours truly,

J. DOBSON, M.D., F.A.S.

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